

Please don't cry!

-BUT of course, so many of us do. And although a few tears may be effective and rather romantic, swollen eyelids, a red nose, bedraggled make-up, and all the post-cry symptoms are definitely NOT at all attractive. So if your emotions temporarily get the better of you, hit back quickly with these First Aid measures—

- 1 Get three pads of cotton-wool, two for your eyes, one for your forehead.
- 2 Fill a basin full of warm water and dip your face in it for a moment.
- 3 Pat it dry and massage in skin food or cleansing cream.
- 4 Soak the cotton wool pads in skin tonic or witch hazel (or cold water), put them on your eyes and forehead, and go and lie down for 15 minutes, thinking of absolutely nothing.
- 5 When you get up, wipe off the skin food, splash your face with cold water or skin tonic.
- 6 Give your hair a thorough brush from the roots upwards (very soothing this).
- 7 Give your nose a good blow and start making up, with an accent on the eyes, a smear of grease or eyeshadow on the lids, and a little rouge if you are pale now.
- 8 Finally, squeeze the juice of a lemon in a glass of water and drink it slowly to get rid of that sick feeling that sometimes results from a good cry, and there you are, ready to face the whole world again.

Diana Gibson



Savoury Sweetbreads

THESE delicate portions of meat can be made into several excellent dishes. Sweetbreads must be fresh, and before cooking they should be soaked for several hours, changing the water occasionally.

This soaking cleanses them from the blood, makes them white, and renders them more delicate. After soaking, parboil for five minutes and immerse in cold water to blanch. Remove any pieces of sinew and gristle; wipe and press between two plates, to give better shape.

To stew sweetbreads, prepare as above, then lay in a saucepan and pour over some white stock, adding a little pepper, salt, and a pinch of powdered nutmeg.

Simmer gently for half an hour, then put in the oven to keep hot. Thicken the gravy with a little flour and butter, let it boil, and when smooth stir in a dish, add a dessert-spoonful of lemon juice to the gravy and pour over.

Roasted and Fried

To roast calf's sweetbreads, take a pair and prepare as described, then brush over with beaten egg, and roll in seasoned breadcrumbs.

Melt 1 oz. of butter in the saucepan and sprinkle this over the coating of crumbs, and roll the sweetbreads in crumbs a second time. Now melt 2 oz. of butter in a baking tin and put the sweetbreads in, roasting in a moderate oven for about half an hour, basting frequently with the butter. Dish, garnished with fried parsley, and serve with white sauce.

To fry lamb's sweetbreads, parboil, drain and press, and brush over with egg. Cover them with breadcrumbs with a little pepper, salt, and chopped parsley mixed in for seasoning. Fry an appetising brown and serve with good gravy.

When there are any cold sweetbreads over, to redress them into neat pieces, and stew them gently in some good brown gravy till they are hot quite through. Place on a dish, pour the gravy over, and garnish with fried aspic.

A Tasty Pie

For sweetbread pie two pairs will be required. Prepare as above, then cut the sweetbreads into small pieces. Grease a fireproof dish, cover with breadcrumbs, and then add the sweetbreads.

Cover with white sauce, season to liking with pepper and salt, sprinkle a little parsley over, finishing with breadcrumbs and dots of butter, or, if preferred a pastry crust. Bake for from 25 minutes to half an hour. Sweetbread croquettes are very good. Prepare a pair of sweetbreads, and mince finely. Add half their weight of breadcrumbs, season with pepper, salt, a little nutmeg, and a flavouring of grated lemon peel.

Put into the steppin with just enough cream to moisten, for ten minutes. Then turn out to cool. Form into small balls, dip in egg and breadcrumbs, and fry slowly in melted butter till browned. Drain and dry on a cloth before the fire, and serve.

To stuff sweetbreads, prepare, removing the skin. Make a forcemeat stuffing, spread it over and roll up, tying with tape. Put rashers of bacon in a saucepan and lay the sweetbreads on it, then add a little more bacon, season, and cover with stock. Simmer gently for about 40 minutes, then dish up, removing the tape. Thicken the stock, cook till thoroughly done, and strain over.

THE CHOCOLATE HOUR

Family Favourites

by Mrs. Bardell

AT a mid-morning chocolate party the other day I discovered that there is a definite chocolate hour just now amongst fashionable folk which makes cocktails sound quite old-fashioned.

I learned not only how to make chocolate the continental way, but also that the original cocktail was made of chocolate. If they "laced" it with sherry that's nobody's business. I must admit I preferred chocolate made in the English way, with cup chocolate and milk. In preference to Continental style, weighted down with cream. Well, whisking in the secret, and it's delicious in a minute.

Chocolate Suet Pudding

Well, having got the chocolate idea, and wanting to tell the good news, I thought of all the chocolate favourites the family like.

There's the homely suet, for instance; it has quite a party taste when made this way.

Ingredients: 4oz. flour, 1oz. corn-flour, 3oz. breadcrumbs, 2oz. shredded suet, 2oz. cup chocolate, 1 teaspoonful vanilla essence, 4oz. sugar, 6 tablespoonfuls milk, 1 small level tablespoonful baking powder.

Butter a tin basin. Sieve the flour, cornflour and baking powder, with pinch of salt, into a basin. Add the breadcrumbs, the shredded suet and the sugar. Put the milk on to warm, with the cup chocolate, and when it dissolves make a well in the centre of the dry ingredients and mix in the milk and chocolate.

If necessary, a little more milk may be added. It is difficult to state exactly how much as this depends on the sialences of the crumbs and dryness of the flour. Put into a greased



Chocolate shape, the Sunday supper favourite.

basin, cover with greased paper, and steam the pudding for 1½ hours.

Rice is a Treat

Then there's rice pudding. Instead of being a "you must eat it day" everybody wants a second helping when some chocolate is added.

Ingredients: 3oz. rice, 1 pint milk, 1oz. sugar, 3oz. chocolate, or a two-penny bar, 2 egg yolks.

Wash and cook the rice in the milk and when cooked add the sugar and chocolate, stir well, add the beaten eggs and mix thoroughly.

Bake for 15 minutes in a moderate oven. Just before serving, sprinkle with grated chocolate.

Tea Party Cake

Suitable for the children, and they'll love it.

Ingredients: 4oz. butter, 4oz. sugar, 4oz. flour, 2 eggs, 2oz. Bournville chocolate, 1 dessertspoonful of milk.

Grease and line a tin. Dissolve the chocolate in a small pan with the milk; when dissolved, remove from the fire and allow to cool. Cream the butter and sugar together until creamy and while, add the eggs one at a time, together with a little of the flour.

Add the chocolate and remainder of flour and salt. Mix well and pour into a prepared tin. Bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes.

Raisin & Nut

Here is a richer cake recipe.

Ingredients: 1lb. butter or margarine, 1lb. sugar, 12oz. flour, 3 eggs, 4oz. chocolate, 1 tablespoonful of milk, 3oz. chopped seedless raisins, 2oz. chopped nuts, walnuts or almonds.

Grease and line a tin. Dissolve the chocolate in the milk in a small sauce-

pan, and chocolate into a saucepan, and boil for 5 minutes, stirring all the time. Cook slowly, adding the essence and nuts.

Chocolate Icing

Use this to ice the cakes.

Ingredients: 4oz. icing sugar, 2oz. cup chocolate, about 3 tablespoonfuls warm water.

Put the chocolate in a basin, add a very little warm water—just sufficient to damp it—then warm it by standing the basin in a pan of hot water.

Add the sieved sugar and enough water to make the icing of a consistency that it will coat the back of a spoon. Beat thoroughly, warm very slightly and use immediately.

Sponge Roll

To serve at tea or as a cold supper sweet.

Ingredients: 4oz. flour, 3oz. sugar, 3 eggs, 1oz. cocoa or grated chocolate, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, a few drops of vanilla essence.

Line a Swiss roll tin with well-greased butter paper. Sieve the flour and baking powder together, add the grated chocolate. Whisk the eggs and sugar until they are pale in colour and frothy.

Fold in the flour a little at a time, add the vanilla essence and mix thoroughly. Pour the mixture into the prepared tin, and bake in a moderate oven for 8 to 10 minutes.

Turn out on sugared paper, trim the



"Mummy, do chocolate boxes have false bottoms?"

edges, spread with chocolate butter and roll up. When cold, sprinkle with sieved icing sugar.

Flavouring the Custard

Can be served as a sweet, with sponge fingers.

Ingredients: 1 pint custard, a two-penny bar of plain chocolate.

Melt the chocolate with custard powder, and when thickened add the broken up chocolate, stir until dissolved and well mixed. Add a few drops of vanilla essence and serve either hot or cold.

SCHEDULE ALTERED

Messageries Maritimes announce that the liner Felix Roussel, which was scheduled to arrive in Hongkong from Marseilles on Wednesday, October 20, will now arrive a day earlier, at 10 a.m.

She will leave for Shanghai and Kobe at 6 p.m. the same day.

BROKER WEDS

The wedding took place at the Registry on Saturday morning, before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, between Joseph Jacob Edgar, broker, and Lillian Charlton (nee Murray), residing at the Hongkong Hotel. The witnesses were Messrs. A. J. Edgar and S. E. Edgar.

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THE TWINS WHO HAVE 'FORMED FOUR'

Even Husbands Didn't Part Them

They've said for years that one man and his wife under one roof may equal bliss, but that just one more woman in the same house may mean "well, you know what women are!"

Now two 24-years-old London girls—they are twins—have knocked this theory endways by living the "perfect married life" together in the same house with their respective husbands.

They are Annie and Eileen O'Brien, inseparable twins, now Mrs. Will Johnson and Mrs. Ronald Clarke, of Nightingale-lane, Bromley.

"You're crazy"—Annie and Eileen got the same answer when friends were told of their dual honeymoon plans. "Crackers," said the friends of the two grooms.

So you can tell what friends said when they calmly announced that they proposed to share the same house.

SAME HOUSE, SAME TEAPOT
Eileen and Annie and the two grooms just smiled and went on their way. They hired the same honeymoon car.

"But just wait till you get back to normal," the cynical critics said. Two newly wed women—and sisters at that—in the same house? No, it will not work.

Eileen and Annie and the two grooms still smiled. They divided the house into two. Eileen had the front. Annie had the back.

They preferred it that way. Eileen liked the light; Annie liked the quiet.

"But what of the kitchen? Hal Hal!" cried the cynics.

"It's easy," said Eileen and Annie. Both have their own sets of crockery. They share the same teapot at breakfast—but when it comes to cooking they go their own ways.

They shop together. If one feels tired the other takes the list.

SHARE RENT—AND RADIO
"We go each morning to market to get the day's supplies," they told me. "A large cabbage does for the four of us, but the halves go into different pots."

Annie's husband comes home at midday for a meal. Eileen's at the evening. To oblige, one of them cooks for the other.

Each couple pays half the rent. They share the house—but the garden is the common meeting-ground. They don't divide that.

"So far, so good," say the cynics, "but what of the radio? That can start trouble."

There is one set between the four. Eileen has it in her downstairs room, but there's a loud-speaker connection to Will and Annie's room.

"We have the same tastes, and it's working out well," they said. "There is no question of it getting on our nerves."

Annie has a guest just now—an uncle from Co. Cork. She puts him up in her spare room, but next time it will be Eileen's turn.

—AND DRESS ALIKE
What else to silence the cynics? Well, they go to dances together, and to football matches and the pictures. And Eileen and Annie love to look alike in the same sort of dress.

It's been going on for two months now. It started as an experiment, but they don't want to change. "Couldn't be happier," they both told a reporter recently. "Young wives often feel lonely. We are never lonely."

So what, you cynics? "You must be heavenly twins," they say.

Pilot Exonerated

Returning a verdict of Accidental Death, the jury at a Gosport inquest recently exonerated the pilot of an R.A.F. seaplane which collided with a boat at Lee-on-Solent on Thursday, and fatally injured two fishermen.

The victims were Thomas Bannister, aged 75, of Adelade-grove, East Cowes, and his stepson, Thomas Henry Kemp, aged 48.

Pilot Sergeant Clifford Bond said he saw the boat and decided to land to one side of it. If the boat had

Alligator In Search Of A Diet

Archie, the alligator, 10-years-old, 6ft. long, and ugly, escaped from his tank in Brighton Aquarium. In search of a change of diet, he wandered nearly 100 yards through winding passages to the staff mess-room.

Even 80-year-old Frederick Brown, who has been at the Aquarium for over 60 years, was mildly surprised when he arrived there.

There was Archie, banging his tail in rage on the stone floor and making the hissing sound which indicates a frustrated alligator's wrath.

Mr. Brown quietly closed the door and awaited the arrival of other members of the staff. Meanwhile, Archie's temper deteriorated. There was an hour's battle before he was persuaded (which is scarcely the proper word) into a box and carried protesting back to his tank.

NO OBJECTIONS
Mr. Brown held out a broken broom.

"He broke two of them, snapping the handles clean through before we could box him," he said.

"I don't really object to this sort of thing, but I am perhaps getting a little old for alligator hunts. Years ago I entered a tank here and, armed only with an iron bar, separated two fighting alligators."

Anti-alligator defences at the Aquarium are to be strengthened.

Did You Know?

That a judge's wig was not intended as an aid to dignity, but to assist dandies to catch their lovers' eyes?

That some nurses believe that, when a baby is born, the father suffers exactly the same discomfort as the wife?

That tea made from dried raspberry leaves is widely used to cure fits in the Eastern Counties—and even in North East London?

That people still believe that midwives transport themselves on broomsticks?

That boys under 14 are bored by "base" films; but that girls of 12 or 13 might be seriously affected?

That an ape's skull has been found in South Africa "combining characteristics of the ape with human milk teeth," but is still not the missing link?

These remarkable facts were told to the British Association.

remained stationary—everything would have been all right.

The South Hampshire deputy coroner, Mr. Gerald Warner, said: "I think it would have been wiser to select a spot for landing considerably further away. Then, if anything goes wrong, you have a much better chance to alter your direction."

Nature In the Raw

A "nature in the raw" drama in the North Sea, which was watched by the crew of the Grimsby trawler Ravenna, was described by them recently on their return to port.

Tunny fish were the hunters; herring the hunted.

Skipper George Smith said: "A shoal of herring suddenly rose to the surface, harried by the tunny. The herring came close to the ship for shelter, but when we hauled our nets the shoal moved away and a terrible slaughter began."

Nearly 100 tunny flashed among them. Herring that were flicked into the air by the tails of the tunny were snapped up by gulls. The tunny and the gulls between them must have consumed thousands of fish.

Do You Think She Is Pretty?

This is Miss Vera Hall, and Americans think she is the most beautiful girl in the United States. She has won many beauty contests. She was elected "Miss Venus" in 1937, since then she has been "Miss New York" and now she is "Miss America." She started her career as a model, now she is the leader of a team of eight glamour girls, which is appearing in London.



BROKEN RULE CAUSED TRAIN CRASH

Report Says Traffic Staff Failed

Immediate compliance with a rule of the London Passenger Transport Board would have prevented the Charing Cross Underground railway smash on May 17, when six people were killed and 45 injured.

This is stated in the official report, issued recently, of Lieut. Col. E. Woodhouse, the Ministry of Transport inspector who conducted an inquiry into the cause of the accident.

The rule quoted in the report says that when a signal fails the signaller or stationmaster at the station in the rear must be informed and must stop all trains proceeding towards the signal and advise drivers accordingly.

The primary cause of the accident was a "false-clear" signal indication being given, due to a wrong connection made during the previous night.

Shortly after leaving Charing Cross, an east-bound Circle train collided with the back of an Ealing-Barking train which was standing at a signal in the tunnel midway between Charing Cross and Temple stations.

INSPECTOR BLAMED
Inspector Barnes was at Charing Cross and Col. Woodhouse contents that after being warned of the signal defect he "did not appreciate the dangerous possibilities of the situation."

"I have come to the conclusion that Station Inspector F. H. Barnes had an opportunity of preventing the accident, but that when confronted with an unexpected situation he did not rise to the occasion in the manner to be expected of a man in his position," states Col. Woodhouse. "For this reason I consider that he must bear some share of the responsibility for the accident."

Inspector Barnes, the report adds, is 45 and has 28 years' service, during the past 11 of which he has been a station inspector; he has an excellent record.

MOTORMAN CLEARED
Whatever the true explanation for the mistake in wiring the signal, "responsibility must be borne by Signal Installer E. Eccles."

But, it is added, inasmuch as Eccles was not competent to test the signal controls after he had finished his night's work this should undoubtedly have been done by Chief Linesman A. G. Beer, who must "consequently bear a large share of the responsibility."

The failure of Motorman McLean, driver of the second train, to apply the brake, was due to a momentary confusion of the tail light of the train in front of him with a signal and, in view of the sameness of the two lights, a moment's hesitation was not unnatural. On those grounds McLean is relieved from any responsibility for the accident.

"Perhaps the most regrettable feature of the accident," says Col. Woodhouse, "was the failure on the part of the traffic staff to take preventive action, for which there was ample opportunity."

"Responsibility for the accident must be shared with Chief Linesman Beer by Station Foreman Foskew."

"I am of opinion that negligence of which the latter was guilty is more serious than that displayed by Beer, for on none of three occasions on which a dangerous failure was reported to him did he take the trouble to follow up the matter personally and assure himself that remedial measures were being taken."

Porter Hopkins, who was told by Foskew to telephone Charing Cross and who substituted the meaningless information that a signal was "working sluggishly," is looked upon "as deserving some blame for his carelessness."

TAIL LIGHTS CRITICISED
Col. Woodhouse criticised the weakness of tail lights on trains, and

HALF BRITAIN EATS WRONG FOOD

With nearly £1,305,000—one-third the national income—spent in Great Britain on food, nearly half the population fall below the British Medical Association standards of adequate nutrition in some respect or other.

This startling conclusion comes not from the rash reasoning of an extremist politician or an economist ventilating his special

fad, but from a survey made on a hitherto unknown scale of the dietetic habits of all classes of our population by a business man in touch with every section of our national life.

Sir William Crawford, K.B.E., whose book *The People's Food* (Helmson 12s. 6d.) was published recently, set afoot in the winter months of 1936-37 a survey of 5,000 homes.

It covered homes where the income ranged from over £1,000 a year to £2 a week or less, and ranged from London to Glasgow, and Newcastle to Cardiff.

WHAT DID YOU SPEND?
His investigators made door to door calls and got the housewives' answers to such questions as:

What time did you have breakfast yesterday?

What did your family drink for breakfast?

How much did you spend last week on milk, bread, sardines, bacon, meat, fruit, fish?

Does your husband have his midday meal at home, in a restaurant, or take it with him packed?

The motive for this arduous research was that although from Board of Trade figures the total quantities of foodstuffs consumed are easily discovered and limited experiments on animals and selected groups of humans have proved exactly what diets yield the best health results, there is no way of finding exactly what classes of the population are securing such diets.

KNOWLEDGE LACKING
It has long been known that though some 8,000,000 of the population are inadequately nourished from lack of means to buy proper food, there are other strata in which

urges a method of marking the back of a train which is sufficiently distinctive to be immediately recognizable as such. The board should be requested to report their final proposals without undue delay.

It was desirable that all transverse glass should be of the safety variety, and it was glad to report that the board had decided to substitute safety glass by degrees for the plate-glass now used.

Col. Woodhouse concludes with a reference to the improved type of rolling stock now being brought into use by the board, including steel bodywork, safety glass, and independent lighting.

"PEP DRUG" ON POISON LISTS

London.

The Home Office has placed on the poison list "pep drug" benzadrine, which has been used by some undergraduates before their examinations with very effective results.

Benzadrine, which was recently discovered, speeds up the brain and gives confidence but is harmful if taken indiscriminately.

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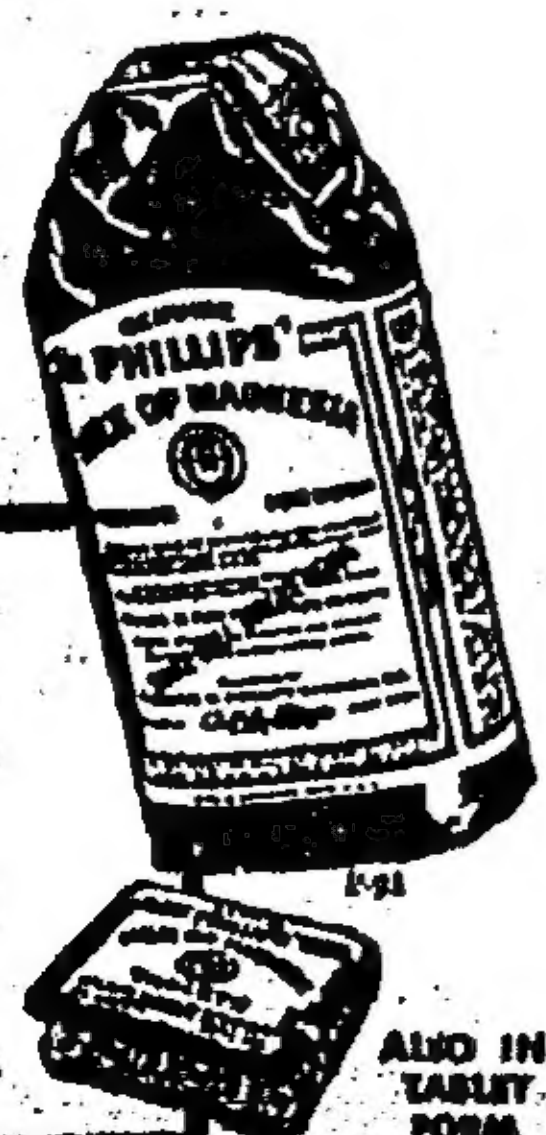
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FORM

G.B.S. On HOLLYWOOD "TRASH"

When I began work in the theatre, the old provincial stock companies supporting strolling stars had perished and were replaced by touring companies from London, which became staler and staler and cheaper and cheaper, until the cinema, with its magnificently costly productions, struck them dead.

"Then the trash with which Hollywood deluged us forced the dramatically starved provinces to revive the theatre for themselves and snuff their fingers at Hollywood and London."



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RIDDLE OF CANTON FINAL HOURS OF DEATH OF A CITY

Communications with Canton became reduced to wireless connection and the congestion of traffic was so heavy that much news did not get through. Below, correspondents tell in delayed messages of what they saw on Friday and Saturday.

Canton, Oct. 21. In the course of a bizarre twelve-hour night taxi tour of the front with two free-lance cameramen, Messrs. A. Tyler Hull, of Buckrow Beach, Virginia, and Roy G. Scott, of St. Louis, Mo., I found myself leading the Chinese advance, which just missed encountering a flying column of Japanese tanks thirty miles from Canton along the Canton-Tsengshing highway, says a United Press correspondent.

Proceeding towards the front, I found large scale Chinese troop movements in both directions executed with parade-ground precision. I also found the hill enclosed roads leading out of Canton only very slightly damaged, but saw no wounded.

Thirty miles east of Canton, I encountered a column of Chinese Vickers whippet tanks accompanied by a motor cycle and a gorgeous hearse with baby blue and gilt fittings and glass-panels. This was serving as a staff car, in which were very much alive but slightly embarrassed officers, who proposed we followed their unit.

Later, both the hearse and ourselves overtook the unit, and suddenly met running men saying that a raiding party of Japanese tanks had appeared a mile ahead, and had machine-gunned some buses which overtook us half-an-hour before. The hearse turned a dignified tail and we followed.

Chinese Unit Decimated

The unit which we left at 4 a.m. was waylaid and decimated by Japanese aeroplanes and tanks in the course of a desperate six-hour battle, men against machines, which began at 6 a.m.

This morning I met a haggard young California born battalion commander who said: "When you said you met Japanese tanks I didn't quite believe it, because I was ordered to take up guard duty at a second line place where you had been. We never got to our position. Just after you left I received an order to operate independently, signifying a Japanese breakthrough. An hour afterwards Japanese planes spotted us. After some men were killed their infuriated comrades opened fire. Then the Japanese determined to destroy us. Six tanks came down the road. We smashed three with our anti-tank guns, which killed seven of the crews. Fifty Japanese planes in groups began consistently to harry us across country. Our men refused to

run. They propped up our anti-tank guns with the aid of improvised bamboo tripods and fought back savagely.

In the course of a six-hour ordeal up to noon, 275 men only could be mustered out of the original 500. The Japanese mechanised thrusts may break through, but their infantry will have the hardest time following. Our men's morale is high. We have only one wish—to get at something we can fight."—United Press.

Shameen Defence

Canton, Oct. 21. Canton is dying to-day. Early this morning I went by boat to Lingnan. It was filled with refugees but still they did not show any sign of a panic.

Just after reaching Lingnan, several explosions were heard east of the city, which was followed by fires, the sounds like shots providing the blowing up of munition dumps.

Shameen has completed the erecting of defences, including steel-plated guarding the bridges. The French are digging trenches on the eastern tip of the island, while the British are removing the malsheds covering the bridge to reduce the fire hazard.

The last group of foreigners to evacuate left this morning for Shekhi on board the American Consulate launch with a naval guard. The group included about fifteen Americans as well as fifteen other foreigners.

Later, the blowing up of buildings by the Chinese is continuing, the latest being the O.S.K. Japanese warehouse, the Brewery, the Paper factory, and the Cotton Mill, while it is also learned that the Power-house generators have been set afire with gasoline, and the Water plant has also been blown up. There are few pedestrians about, though many are seen sitting patiently by the street-side.

The Tanks Appear

At 3.10 p.m. Dr. Cadbury and Dr. Thomson telephoned the United States Consulate that Japanese tanks had passed the Canton Hospital on the Bund near the Oi Kwan Hotel a few minutes ago.

Despite the dynamiting it had received, the Pearl River bridge is still standing and seems fairly safe. It is notable that all the things the Japanese have tried for weeks to destroy, including the Power and Water plants, and the Cement, Cotton and Paper mills, were destroyed a few hours ago this morning by the Chinese blowing them up.

A few minutes ago, Japanese planes circling low over the city dropped leaflets, one of which fell on the U.S.S. Mindanao, saying how friendly the Japanese troops had always been to the citizens in the occupied areas, and how they had always helped the farmers, the old and young and the helpless. It denounced Chiang Kai-shek bitterly.

The U.S.S. Mindanao is this afternoon sending details of sailors to help protect the Lingnan University and Hackett Hospital. It is also sending a warning to Pak Hok Tung residents to move to Shameen. Blind girls from Pak Hok Tung will shortly be brought by boat near to Shameen.

help protect the Lingnan University and Hackett Hospital. It is also sending a warning to Pak Hok Tung residents to move to Shameen. Blind girls from Pak Hok Tung will shortly be brought by boat near to Shameen.

All Streets Dead

Later. A United Press correspondent who toured the city at 4 p.m. saw tanks on the Bund. He also saw the American flag at the Y.M.C.A. gate with two bullet-holes through it. Mr. Wallace Forgie, a native of Toronto, who is in charge of the Y.M.C.A. said, "I saw twenty tanks with Japanese flags" overhead. Chinese soldiers with arms and Chinese staff cars still scattered through the city seem unworried. The streets appear to be dead, though an occasional straggler is seen. Those evacuating are also calm. En route to the Canton Hospital, says a United Press correspondent, I saw a man with a wounded leg who asked where the hospital was. I directed him towards the Hackett Memorial Hospital, since the Canton Hospital had closed.

The gateman at the Canton Hospital confirmed the story and said there were sixteen tanks in all, and he witnessed that he had counted eighteen. At present the streets are quiet. Most of the people now remaining believe themselves trapped. For example, one man stopped me and asked me whether I was afraid. I asked him why he had not gone, and he replied that he had been unable to find a boat or a ricksha. I told him to cross the river to Honam Island in the south, but he apathetically replied it was no use since he would probably die anyway.

Planes continue to circle the city, dropping enticing leaflets. Chinese reports say that a certain General is responsible for this big test of the Chinese military history. It is said that he was paid 2,000,000 yuan by the Japanese to carry out a mock defence, and is slated to hold the chief military post in the puppet government.

Complete Evacuation

Later. During the past few days, Canton has witnessed probably the most complete evacuation of any city in the world's history.

Twenty Japanese tanks later passed through the deserted city's main business street and disappeared, leaving no trace of their passing except bullet splattered walls, and the riddled bodies of four civilians, one a young and pretty girl, one a soldier. Squadrons of Japanese planes circled low over the city throughout the day. At the end of the day, Canton remains a riddle.

Japanese planes and tanks dominate the roads into the city but are remaining on both sides of the bottleneck of the Canton-Walchow Road. While troops went forward, I saw heavy equipment sent back and evacuated promptly and efficiently. Despite the passage of the Japanese tanks, I saw small groups of Chinese officers and men in the streets. The Canton-Hankow Railway sent out a train to-night, while its administration buildings were ablaze and ignited the shops next door.—United Press.

Awaiting the Japanese

Canton, Oct. 22. Canton was very quiet this morning. Thousands were patiently and apathetically waiting for the Japanese.

Diplomatic Re-Shuffle In France

PARIS, Oct. 23.

An important diplomatic reshuffle is announced as a result of the transfer of M. Francois Poncet from Berlin to Rome.

M. Erik Labonne, at present Ambassador to Barcelona, has been appointed Resident-General at Tunis. He will be succeeded by M. Jules Henry, chief private secretary to M. Bonnet.

M. Paul Naglar, Ambassador to China, is being transferred to Moscow, where he takes the place of M. Coulondre, who has been appointed Ambassador to Berlin.

It is understood that M. George Bonnet also recommended the appointment of M. Massigli, Director of Political Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, to be Ambassador to Turkey.

In some quarters these changes are regarded as a sign of France's new attitude towards the totalitarian States since the Munich agreement.—Reuter.

who, however, seem yet to be some distance away.

Sporadic machine-gun fire was heard from White Cloud Mountain, north-east of the city, indicating that the Japanese were still some miles from the city.

A four of the city found Wongshan Station deserted with some rolling stock, tanks and anti-aircraft equipment destroyed by last night's fire. The caretaker there said that the train scheduled to leave last night did not go until this morning.

Five rugged in the city centre where the Military Headquarters had been blown up, and for a time threatened the Y.M.C.A. It has now died out. Occasional Japanese planes circle the city dropping leaflets addressed to General Wu Teh-chen, General Yu Han-mou, and Mayor Tseng Yang-fu, very politely announcing the Japanese are surrounding the city, and requesting their surrender, otherwise the Japanese would unfortunately be forced to destroy the place.

Only a few soldiers are seen in the streets, these stragglers changing their clothes when able. They are all unarmed.

Later. A United Press correspondent and an American cameraman, Roy G. Scott, from St. Louis, Mo., made a tour of the city at 1.20 p.m. to-day. Going up Tai Ping Lo, a Japanese plane circled a few hundred feet overhead, but flew away, evidently seeing the American flag.

At the corner of Wing Hon Lo and Wai Oi Lo, Japanese soldiers were seen walking, carrying bunches of bananas. They appeared to be nervous. Further away, three Japanese soldiers were seen riding bicycles. "A mile later at Tung-shan, we were stopped at the intersection where machine-gunned Chinese trucks with Chinese soldiers had been stopped. A company of Japanese soldiers were seen crossing the hill ahead. We waved our flag as they pointed their bayonets. They were joined by another company coming in by other roads on trucks they had commandeered preparatory to entering the city.

"A colonel, said to be a commander of an entering regiment numbering over 1,000, said that the last night in Shaohe, five miles east, and asked if many Chinese civilians were seen. They were apparently disappointed to find very few.

"Several Chinese civilians accompanying apparently unarmed soldiers had been looking for food, carrying bunches of bananas, some chickens and leading cows.

"The Japanese soldiers were tired but cheerful, and some of the old soldiers borrowed cigarettes from us. "An interpreter who spoke French said that General Matsui was not commanding the troops, was not in South China and was not coming, but said there were thousands of Japanese troops a couple of miles behind the column. He said the Japanese would receive the Press to discuss the campaign two or three days hence.

A message at 4.10 p.m. states that a motor car carrying high Japanese officers stopped at the British bridge. An English interpreter formerly employed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha on Shameen stepped out and yelled across the creek, "Do you remember me?"

He was followed by a Japanese officer, Captain Sayeda, who asked if the British Ambassador was in Shameen. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Ferguson, replied that he was not, after calling for the British Consul-General, Mr. A. P. Blunt.

After asking whether there had been any incidents, the Japanese expressed their pleasure at the negative reply, and said their Commander-in-Chief would be arriving in a couple of days and would call. They then departed.

Shameen Closed

Canton, Oct. 23. "Hullo! Do you remember me?" yelled Captain Salda, a Japanese officer, waving his hand as he alighted from a motor-car which he drove up to the British Bridge at Shameen at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This greeting was addressed in English to foreigners on the Shameen side of the barricades who were amazed to recognise a former employee of the Canton office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Interviewed by Reuter, Captain Salda said that the Japanese forces completely controlled the city. He added that the supreme command would formally enter within two or three days.

The Reuter correspondent is the first civilian to greet the other Japanese officers in charge of the advance guards after preliminary greetings exchanged with Captain John Ferguson, British Police Superintendent.

The British authorities at present are not allowing anybody to leave or enter Shameen.—Reuter.

POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS PARCEL MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The Christmas Parcel Mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office at Noon on Friday, the 11th November per S.S. "Ranpura" and is due to arrive at London on the 16th December, 1938. The Public are kindly requested to post early.

AIR MAIL LETTERS

Surcharged air mail letters may be posted in the ordinary posting boxes. They should be clearly marked "By Air Mail" and bear sufficient post age. Insufficiently prepaid letters may be taxed with double the deficiency or forwarded by Steamer Service, at the discretion of the Post Office.

AIR MAIL SERVICES

Air Mail Services to Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin, Tientsin and Peking are temporarily suspended.

PARCEL POST

Parcel Post Services via Canton are temporarily suspended.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and Postcards for Europe (except Great Britain and Ireland) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Date
Swatow	Hupch	October 24
Manila	Emp. of Russia	October 25
Shanghai and Swatow	Kingyan	October 25
Parcels from Calcutta and Straits	Kumsang	October 25
Japan and Shanghai	Tilthibius	October 25
Parcels from Calcutta and Straits	Tilthibius	October 25
Saloon	Felix Roussel	October 26
Manila	Granville	October 26
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 20th October	Imperial Airways Plane	October 26
Japan and Shanghai	Author II	October 27
Shanghai	Gleffle	October 27
Straits and Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers) London, date 23rd		
Sept. and London Parcels—London date, 22nd September	Rawalpindi	October 27
Straits	Somali	October 27
Japan and Shanghai	Ranchi	October 28
Tientsin and Swatow	Cheking	October 28
Manila	Conte Rosso	October 29
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 23rd October	Imperial Airways Plane	October 29
Java	Tjlsalak	October 29
Straits	Diomed	October 30
Japan and Shanghai	Mennon	November 1
Japan and Manila	Tilthibius	November 1
Straits	Van Heuts	November 1
Manila	Arizona Maru	November 2
Japan	Gneisenau	November 2
Japan	Nellere	November 2
Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco, date 20th October	Pan-American Airways Plane	November 2
Australia and Manila	Tanda	November 2

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time
Monday		
Tientsin	Kwalsang	Mon., Oct. 24, 12.30 p.m.
Swatow	Anhui	Mon., Oct. 24, 1.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 31st October	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Oct. 24
	K.P.O.	Reg. Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Oct. 24, 5.30 p.m.
	K.P.O.	Reg. Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Imperial Airways Plane		Mon., Oct. 24
Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 31st October	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Oct. 24
	K.P.O.	Reg. Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Oct. 24, 5.30 p.m.
	K.P.O.	Reg. Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Foochow and Tientsin	Newchwang	Mon., Oct. 24, 7 p.m.
Tuesday		
Fort Bayard and Halphong	Jean Dupuis	Tues., Oct. 25, 8.30 a.m.
Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya	Tjlsadane	Tues., Oct. 25, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow and Tientsin	Tingsang	Tues., Oct. 25, 10.30 a.m.
Pakhol	Kumsang	Tues., Oct. 25, Noon
Swatow and Amoy	Halching	Tues., Oct. 25, 2 p.m.
Wednesday		
Halphong	Tai Suen Hong	Wed., Oct. 26, 10 a.m.
Parcels and Papers only for Calcutta	Sulsang	Wed., Oct. 26, Noon
Shanghai and Japan	Felix Roussel	Wed., Oct. 26, 1.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Chungking by the "C.N.A.C." Plane	C.N.A.C. Plane	Wed., Oct. 26
"C.N.A.C." Airways Direct Service		Wed., Oct. 26, 2.30 p.m.
	K.P.O.	Reg. Oct. 26, 3 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Oct. 26, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., Central Empress of Russia (and South America and (Parcels and Papers only for Canada)—due Vancouver B.C., 14th November and Europe (except Great Britain and Ireland) via Siberia	G. P. O. and K. P. O.	Wed., Oct. 26
	K.P.O.	Reg. Oct. 26, 3 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Oct. 27, 9.15 a.m.
	K.P.O.	Reg. Oct. 27, 10 a.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Oct. 27, 10 a.m.
Thursday		
Swatow	Szechuen	Thurs., Oct. 27, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow and Tientsin	Wingsang	Thurs., Oct. 27, 2.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 3rd November	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Oct. 27
	K.P.O.	Reg. Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Oct. 27, 5.30 p.m.
	K.P.O.	Reg. Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 5th November	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Oct. 27
	K.P.O.	Reg. Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Oct. 27, 5.30 p.m.
	K.P.O.	Reg. Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
Saigon	Athos II	Thurs., Oct. 27, 7 p.m.
Japan	Kumsang	Thurs., Oct. 27, 7 p.m.
Friday		
Shanghai and Japan	Rawalpindi	Fri., Oct. 28, 10.30 a.m.
Pakhol and Halphong	Kingyan	Fri., Oct. 28, Noon
Saturday		
Amoy	Shantung	Sat., Oct. 29, 4.30 p.m.
Tuesday		
Parcels only for Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Marseilles and London—due London, 7th December	Mennon	Tues., Nov. 1
	G. P. O. and K. P. O.	Parcels Nov. 1, 5 p.m.
Wednesday		
Shanghai	Gneisenau	Wed., Nov. 2, 9.30 a.m.
Beira, Lourenco Marques, and (Parcels and Papers only for South Africa)	Arizona Maru	Wed., Nov. 2, 2.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 9th Nov.	Pan-American Airways Plane	Wed., Nov. 2
	K.P.O.	Reg. Nov. 2, 5 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Nov. 2, 5.30 p.m.
	K.P.O.	Reg. Nov. 2, 5 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Ord. Nov. 2, 5 p.m.
Thursday		
Manila	Emp. of Japan	Thurs., Nov. 3, 8.30 p.m.
Saturday		
Manila	Adriatic	Sat., Nov. 5, 9.30 a.m.

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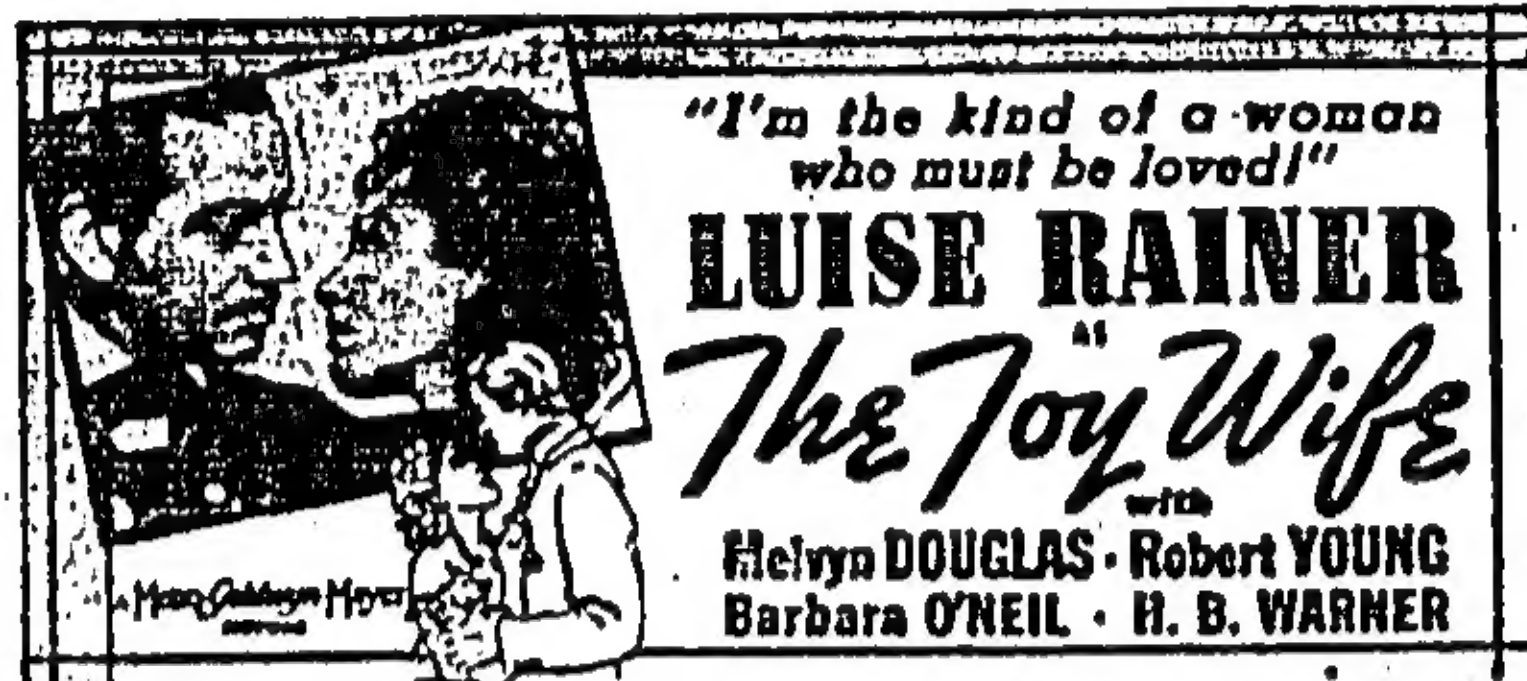
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COMMENCING THURSDAY 27th

All you have to do is to name the winners of the first and second division football games shown below to be held on Saturday, November 5, 1938. You must also designate what you believe will be the approximate goals scored by each winning team.

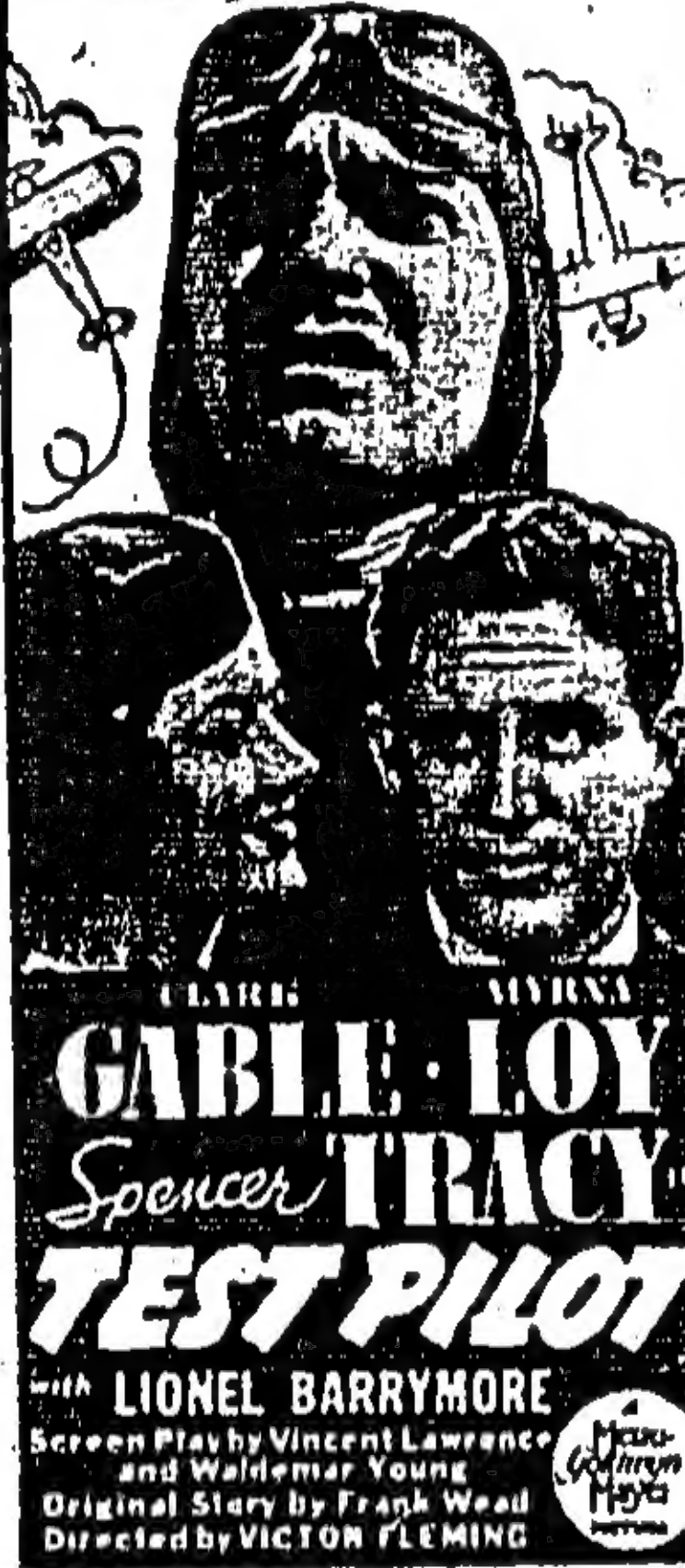
FIRST DIVISION

St. Joseph's vs. Royal Scots
Middlesex vs. S. China "B"
K'loon F.C. vs. Police
H.K.F.C. vs. Kwong Wah

SECOND DIVISION

Middlesex vs. R.A.O.C.
South China vs. Kwong Wah
K'loon F.C. vs. Police
H.K.F.C. vs. Engineers
St. Joseph's vs. Royal Scots

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The greatest romantic triumph
of three great stars!



RULES

There is no entrance fee to this contest. Each guess must be submitted on a sheet of paper with your name and address and mailed to the King's Theatre "TEST PILOT FOOTBALL CONTEST" not later than Thursday, Nov. 3, 1938. Each guess must also be accompanied by the counterfoil of the ticket to see either one of the pictures TOY WIFE or TEST PILOT. Each entrant can submit as many guesses as desired. This contest will not be open to any one associated with the motion picture industry.

THE CZECHS' HISTORIC HOMELAND

(Continued from Page 6.)

chose as their King Frederick, the Protestant Elector Palatine of the Rhine. This monarch was the son-in-law of our own King James I. and VI. and lived to become the father of Prince Rupert of the Civil War, the grandfather of King George I., and hence the ancestor of all our subsequent monarchs. Frederick appears to have accepted the throne with the good will of James's people, but no help from James himself. Known as the "Winter King," he reigned only one year—from 1619 to 1620. A Roman Catholic League, including Spain, Italy, Poland and Bavaria, formed against him, and on Nov. 8, 1620, Bohemian independence was lost at the battle of the White Mountain, a few miles from Prague.

The so-called Counter-reformation began, and Bohemia, which contained 3,000,000 people at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, mostly Protestants, emerged at the end with 880,000, all nominally Roman Catholics. Nobles and burghers emigrated; peasants were kept to the soil and crushed after repeated risings. The Sudeten German Protestants had suffered together with the Czechs. But now there was a fresh influx of German Roman Catholics.

Among the Czech refugees who escaped to England was Komensky (or Comenius), the educationist, who first produced an illustrated book for children, and Wenceslas Hollar, whose etchings show London before the Great Fire. Bohemia had been culturally one of the most advanced countries of Europe. Jesuits and soldiers now exterminated all Hussite literature; one priest boasted of having himself burnt 60,000 Bohemian volumes.

WITHIN THE EMPIRE

After the French Revolution it was possible again to be a Protestant. Literary and historical societies began to organise a nationalist movement still forbidden to take political forms. When freer speech was allowed, the demand was not for separation from the Austrian Empire, but for a restoration of the rights enjoyed before 1620. Hungary was successful in 1867 in obtaining her own national rights in that Empire; to have done the same for Bohemia would have meant placing the Sudeten Germans in a minority—a policy favoured by certain of the advisers of the Emperor Francis Joseph but never accomplished till after the war, when the Czechs of Bohemia were reunited at last with their Slovak kinsmen.

NO MAJOR CHANGES IN CABINET

(Continued from Page 1.)

Sir John Anderson has been mentioned in this connection.

It is pointed out that Government machinery already exists through which a great deal could be done, such as the compilation of a National Register, and, despite criticisms, much already has been accomplished, and the armament programme is steadily rising in volume.

Captain Euan Wallace is mentioned as a likely candidate for one of the vacancies in the Cabinet.

Captain David Margesson has been regarded by many in high quarters as an ideal First Lord of the Admiralty, but there is reason to believe that he may not wish to leave his present post as chief Government Whip.

PREMIER'S RETURN

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's return from Chequers to-morrow morning marks the beginning of another week of political activity.

Although great reticence is observed in official circles regarding new appointments to the Cabinet, there is a growing feeling in political circles that the Duke of Devonshire, at present Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, may become the new Dominions Secretary. It is also thought that Captain Margesson may be persuaded to overcome his reluctance to relinquish his position as chief Whip, and to accept the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, recently vacated by Mr. Duff Cooper.

The question of whether the Anglo-Italian pact can now be ratified is expected to be discussed by the British Cabinet on Wednesday, when, if the Ministers feel the time is now ripe, a date will be fixed with Italy on which the pact will become effective.

Prior to that date Parliament will be given an opportunity to discuss the matter in accordance with the Prime Minister's pledge to the House of Commons.—Reuter.

FIRE SWEEPS CANTON

(Continued from Page 1.)

China Hotel and the 14-storey Ol Kwan Hotel, which is Canton's biggest skyscraper.

The French "Dynamite" hospital caught fire half-an-hour after the patients were evacuated to the Hackett Memorial Hospital.

Y.M.C.A. DYNAMITED

The Y.M.C.A. was evacuated in order to allow a Japanese dynamite squad to blow up the building in an effort to create a fire break.

Foreign residents aided the Japanese in an attempt to isolate the blitz, but without success. The amateur fire-fighters were hopelessly handicapped by the absence of water, the dynamiting of the city's reservoirs by the Chinese before they evacuated on Friday, completely disrupting water supplies. Dynamite was the only weapon the Japanese could use, and throughout the day loud explosions testified to the fact that it was being detonated freely in attempts to create fire-breaks.

The flames, after destroying Wonsu, travelled towards the Salu-chuen area, vomiting up the dregs of civilian refugees from the city's slum areas.

Owing to fears that they would be incinerated the authorities were forced to release all inmates of the leper settlement and insane asylum, as well as prisoners from the civil gaol.

WATERFRONT BLAZE

Across the Pearl River at Honam, the British wharves and foreign oil installations appear to have been completely gutted.

The fires were still fiercely raging this morning at Honam and in the western parts of Canton proper, but Shamcen is now considered safe.

Canton's famous silk street, containing rich textiles and silks of fabulous value, was swept from end to end.

A computation of the damage wrought by the flames places it at well over £50,000,000.

What the Japanese attempted to do in twelve months' savage bombings was accomplished by the Chinese in two days.

LOOTERS ACTIVE

Canton, Oct. 24.

Japanese patrols yesterday evening stood on guard outside the shops on the Shaken Bund where looters were creating havoc. Three or four persistent looters who opposed the Japanese soldiers' orders were bayoneted and they are now lying on the Shaken Bund in pools of blood.

When the Japanese patrol withdrew, however, the looters immediately returned.

The behaviour of the troops hitherto has been exemplary, according to the accounts of foreigners who visited the city.

Looting has been checked wherever possible, but owing to the small number of Japanese in the city, totalling approximately 1,500, the entire city is not patrolled.

Japanese headquarters have been established in the old Chinese headquarters building.—Reuter.

STILL A RAGING INFERNO

Canton, Oct. 24.

At nightfall yesterday the city was still a raging inferno, with a mammoth fire east of the Bund area being fanned towards the city, and developing into a tremendous area, measuring between five and six square miles.

The conflagration on the Shaken waterfront has died down as a result of a change in the direction of the wind, and the magnificent efforts of the Shamcen Volunteers, who toiled ceaselessly all day yesterday.

Greatest tribute must be paid to the organisers of the fire fighters, who are a group of German residents.

Unless there is a fresh outbreak in the area between the British bridge and Wonsu, the prospect of Shamcen being involved is very slight. Nevertheless the authorities are not relaxing emergency measure, and naval units and volunteers were keeping a watch all night on the roofs of buildings and from other vantage points.

Old residents who went through previous Communist up-risings and civil wars state that never before in their experience was there a day like yesterday.

Two terrific explosions occurred in the city yesterday which shook Shamcen, and blew in the window frames of the Royal Dutch Consulate, even uprooting the floor boards. The steel windows of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were also blown to smithereens, debris flying in the roadway after the concussion, while the Swiss Consul and his family have had to leave their home.

Following yesterday morning's explosion, the keepers at the lunatic asylum at Paakhoktung, across the Pearl River from Shamcen, fled leaving 800 mental inmates uncared for.

British navalmen came to the rescue and supplied 80 bags of rice in order to give them an evening meal.—Reuter.

CHINESE LEADERS SAID

(Continued from Page 1.)

"I have nothing further to say," Mr. Soong replied.

REUNION DISCOUNTED

Rumours that Mr. Wang Ching-wei is in Hongkong are discounted by Japanese reports, which state that he is definitely in Chungking.

The Japanese report continues that an important conference is being held in the Chinese capital. In addition to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, it is attended by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. H. H. Kung.

COLONY'S FUTURE AFTER THE FALL OF CANTON

(Continued from Page 1.)

flowing with refugees, now finds itself cut off from all communications with the interior of China.

The Sunday Times goes on to observe that even more important than the question of the future of Hongkong, is that of the future of British trade with China in general, for even if there is no military attack on the British colony by the Japanese, it is to be feared that severe damage must be reckoned with for British commercial interests.

In this connection the paper recalls that influential circles in Japan have not concealed their desire to destroy British trade in the Far East.

The paper reproaches Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government with having interrupted construction of the naval base in Singapore in 1929, with the result that Japan had been enabled to out-distance the British fleet.—Trans-Ocean.

ITALIAN COMMENT

Rome, Oct. 23.

The occupation of Canton evokes considerable comment in the Italian press, notably the Voce d'Italia and Stampa.

NEW JUSTICE OF APPEAL

London, Oct. 23.

Sir Herbert du Parcq, a Justice of the King's Bench, has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal, in place of Sir Frederick Greer, who has resigned.

Mr. Winghamham Stabile, K.C., has been appointed a Justice to the King's Bench.—Reuter.

The former describes it as a decisive, perhaps a mortal blow to the Chinese defence, and declares that it would not be surprised to hear reports of fresh attempts at mediation on the part of the British and French governments. The paper adds that there are circles in London where economic catastrophe for Hongkong is feared, and dwells also on the political reaction which the active Japanese policy in South China may have on French Indo-China and British India.

The Stampa declares that the occupation of Canton, and the certain early conquest of Hankow, places the word final to the Sino-Japanese war. The paper says that Chiang Kai-shek goes to swell the group of Tafari, Benes and their comrades, and blames the British policy under Mr. Stanley Baldwin for the Chinese collapse because they were encouraged to hope for support that could not be given.—Reuter.

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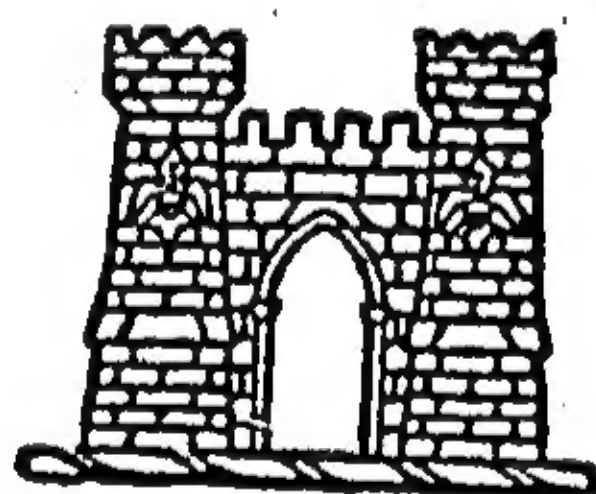
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The Hongkong Telegraph

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938.

DISSENSION IS TREASON

It became a maxim under the
old Roman laws that Treason
was next to sacrilege in gravity.
Throughout the centuries this
dictum has held; in fact, Treason
may now be said to rank in
most countries as the gravest
offence that can be committed
against the people.

It is still too early to state
definitely that Treason and trait-
ors were involved in the down-
fall of Canton although, in view
of all the circumstances, there
seems no other explanation.
Never in its centuries of history
has the Kwangtung capital fallen
to an invading alien army
with such ridiculous ease, and
the only logical conclusion that
can be reached is that silver has
been used in the greatest bet-
rayal the world has known for
nineteen centuries.

The story of this apparent
betrayal may not be told for
many weeks. In the meantime,
China's gateway and stronghold
in the South has fallen, and a
new and equally deadly form of
Treason is making its appear-
ance—the Treason which is de-
fined by the Oxford Dictionary
as falseness to the government
of the country. It is this type
of Treason for which the in-
vaders of China have prayed
for sixteen months. It is the
Treason which has allowed pup-
pet regimes to come into being
in Peiping and Nanking. It is
the Treason wherein a section
of the people betrays their coun-
try in its hour of need by ex-
pressing dissatisfaction with, or
transferring allegiance from,
the leaders of the National Gov-
ernment. The vilest Treason of
this type insofar as China is
concerned is the transference
of allegiance from the National
Government to the leaders of
the so-called governments who
are manifestly puppets dangling
at the ends of strings pulled by
the invaders. A milder, but
equally dangerous form of Treason,
is any attempt to discredit
the existing Government of
China.

We would like to issue this
warning to the Chinese people:
An utterance by any responsible
or semi-responsible Chinese per-
son or newspaper which seeks
to discredit Generalissimo
Chiang Kai-shek or the other

THE CZECHS' HISTORIC HOMELAND

Countrymen of "Good King Wenceslas"

Bohemia's Centuries-Old Sudeten Minority

By H. D. ZIMAN

FOR many British spec-
tators of the still-
unfinished tragic dra-
ma which has been taking
place in Central Europe, the
issue has been shrouded not
merely by propaganda, and
by personal sympathies and
hopes, but by a normal and
natural public ignorance
concerning a country of
which the present name did
not appear on pre-war maps
or occur in pre-war history
books written in our own
language.

Had the Czechs and their
friends presented their country
to the outside world under its
old familiar name of Bohemia
(much as the people who call
themselves the Hellenes are
known to the outside world as
Greeks) it is at least possible
that it would be more generally
understood that the claims of
the country to independence
were not something, as it were,
dropped out of a hat by the
Peace Conference of 1919.

Most British schoolchildren
have heard of the blind King
John of Bohemia, who fell at

members of the Chinese National
Government is a greater blow to
the cause of China than the loss
of a city. Such utterances sow
the seeds of dissension, breed
disunity. With these two mon-
sters attacking China from the
rear, she cannot hope to con-
tinue her gallant stand in front.

The loss of Canton is a dis-
aster, but it was no more
disaster than was the loss of the
Marne to the Allies in 1914. The
Allies regained the Marne, as
China can, with continued unity,
regain Canton. The Chinese
people must learn, as the Brit-
ish, French and Italian people
learned in the dark days of
1914-17, that there is no dis-
honour or finality in temporary
defeat or retreat. Belgium,
Serbia, and Rumania became
the territory of an invader in
1914 and 1916; Russia capitulated
in 1917. Nearly all of
France was overrun and the
Italians were meeting with dis-
aster after disaster at the hands
of the greatest Army the world
has known. But morale re-
mained firm, and the nations
which for three years fought a
losing war finally prevailed. This
is history which the Chinese
people should take to heart.

During the Japanese advance,
this newspaper received one or
two letters from Chinese readers
accusing us of pro-Japanism be-
cause we published reports dis-
closing that the Japanese ad-
vance was much more rapid
than official Chinese sources
would admit. We believed then,
and we continue to believe, that
the worse disservice China's
leaders can do their people is to
completely hush Chinese re-
verses. The danger of this
policy became apparent im-
mediately with the loss of Canton,
which could not be hushed up.
So confident were the vast
majority of Chinese people that
the Japanese were still some
scores of miles from Canton, and
were encountering opposition of
such a nature that the fall of
the city was not even a remote
possibility, that when disaster
came on Friday the effect was
catastrophic. Had vernacular
and other European newspapers
published a true state of affairs,
as did the *Telegraph*, we are
confident that the loss of Canton
would have been accepted so
philosophically that there would
not have been this subsequent
hunting for scapegoats which is
so injurious to the cause of
China.

We would be lacking in
our responsibilities to our
readers and, we believe, in
our friendship for the Chinese
people, were we to refrain from
publishing accurate and im-
mediate reports of events in China,
merely on the grounds that it is
better that the Chinese people
should not hear about im-
pending disasters until they have
occurred.

Crecy, and from whose helm the
Black Prince is said (by a prob-
ably untrue legend) to have
picked the three feathers which
form the crest of a Prince of
Wales. Even more have heard
and sung of "Good King
Wenceslas." But few have
realised that these two figures
were rulers of the people now
known as Czechs.

AFTER VERSAILLES

An almost equal vagueness in
the popular mind envelopes the
position of the Sudeten Ger-
mans. It is possible still to
meet persons creditably well-
informed on foreign affairs who
believe that the German-speak-
ing citizens whom the Fuehrer
wishes to "return to the Reich"
were pre-war citizens of Ger-
many lost (like the Alsations
and Lorrainers and the in-
habitants of the Polish Corridor)
in the great reshuffle of Ver-
sailles.

The Czecho-Slovakia of the
Peace Treaties did, indeed, in-
clude a few square miles of what
was formerly Prussia. This
small section contained under 50-
000 inhabitants—of whom 80
per cent. spoke (and speak) a
Moravian-Czech dialect. The
remainder of Czecho-Slovakia
was carved out of the old Austro-
Hungarian Empire, where the
Sudetens had been neighbours of
the Czechs in a common State,
greater or smaller, for many
centuries.

Much of the early history of
Bohemia is still dim for lack of
records and excess of racial pro-
paganda legends. Czechs and
Sudetens regard one another
with varying degrees of em-
phasis as intruders, but impartial
historians recall that the earliest
known inhabitants of the coun-
try were actually Celts; known
to the Romans as Boii—whose
capital Tacitus names as
Boiohaemum. Before the first
century A.D. German tribes
(notably the Marcomanni and
the Quadi) had invaded and
settled in Bohemia and the ad-
joining province, Moravia; but
they later pushed onward into
what is now known as Bavaria,
and were replaced, after an in-
terval of Lombard power, by a
Slav influx.

BOTH OF EARLY ORIGIN

This process—the German
conquest and exodus—seems to
have occupied the first five cen-
turies A.D. Bohemia by the sixth
century appears to have been
almost completely Slav, but even
in the first century, or earlier so
archaeological evidence in-
dicates, Bohemia had at least a
scattering of Slav inhabitants.

No sane person would build
political theories on the scanty
data to be derived from these

early folk-wanderings, but it is
fair, I think, to note that both
Czechs and Germans can claim
that their races are anything
but newcomers.

Even before they had estab-
lished themselves in Moravia
and Bohemia the Slav in their
westward advance must have
overrun what is now Slovakia,
and by the end of the 9th cen-
tury a "Great Moravian" Empire
had been established which in-
cluded the Western Slovaks.
But this Empire was broken
early in the 10th century by the
Magyars, who gained possession
of Slovakia in the 11th century
and continued to hold it, except
for brief intervals, as part of
the Hungarian Kingdom till
1918.

In the second half of the 13th
century Slovakia, it is true,
came for a time under the Czech
King of Bohemia; in the 14th
and again the 15th century there
were brief periods of Slovak in-
dependence. But Czechs and
Slovaks—originally the same
people and preserving even to-
day almost the same language—
have continued to belong to
different countries and to be
governed on the whole under
different systems, although from
1490 until 1918 they shared the
same foreign Sovereigns. The
Kingdom of Bohemia survived in
reality until 1620 and in theory
till 1918. There was no "King-
dom of Slovakia."

THE GERMAN'S RETURN

The earliest Czech rulers—to
return to Bohemia—did not
have the rank of King. "Good
King Wenceslas," though he was
to have four namesakes with the
kingly title, was in fact merely
an independent Prince ruling
over Bohemia. He appears to
have been not merely a pious
monarch, subsequently canonised
by the Roman Church, but an en-
lightened man, who forbade pub-
lic executions. He died in 929,
murdered on his way to Mass by
one of his brothers.

The Pope had accepted a
Slavonic liturgy, introduced to
Bohemia by Greek missionaries,
unwillingly, and when Prague
became a bishopric, he insisted
on the use of Latin. Thus
Wenceslas and his successors,
ruling over a still largely pagan
people, welcomed educated
priests from Germany. During
the 12th and 13th centuries,
moreover, they began to en-
courage the immigration of
German traders and craftsmen.

Already the Premyslids (as
the Royal House was called)
were acknowledging the au-
thority of the Holy Roman Em-
peror and marrying German
princesses. Two members of
the House had been granted by
the Emperors the personal (not
hereditary) title of King before

hereditary (title of King before
Premysl Ottakar I. (1197-1230)
succeeded in obtaining the king-
ship as a hereditary title, con-
firmed by the Pope and by suc-
cessive Emperors.

While the dignity of the Czech
realm was being raised, increas-
ing ties were being created
with the Holy Roman Empire,
and an increasing German
minority entering the Bohemian
kingdom. They mainly kept to
their own language and largely
to their own settlements. The
Sudeten Germans had arrived—
or returned. Yet the distance
which separates medieval racial
jealousies from modern theories
of "blood-and-soil" are well illus-
trated in the reign of the great
Charles of Bohemia, who as the
Emperor Charles IV. (1346-78)
made Prague his favourite capi-
tal.

HUSS'S MARTYRDOM

The Premyslid House had died
out in 1306. The blind King
John mentioned earlier was a
member of the House of Luxem-
bourg, but married to a Premys-
lid Princess. His son, Charles
IV., spoke French, German and
Bohemian with equal facility,
and insisted that his German
officials should speak the national
language. The use of Czech
or German was optional in the
civic assemblies. Half a cen-
tury before the German univer-
sities had been organised he
founded the University of
Prague.

Under his successor, Wences-
las IV., serious reforms were
called for in the Church. The
leader of the reformers was
John Huss, Rector of the Uni-
versity of Prague (from which
the King's policy drove the bulk
of the German students and pro-
fessors) and greatest of all
Czech heroes. A purifier rather
than a Protestant, Huss is be-
lieved to have come into contact
with the writings of Wyclif
through Bohemian students who
came to England in the retinue
of Anne of Bohemia, daughter
of Charles IV. and wife of our
own Richard I. Hussites began
to be persecuted as disciples of
Wyclif, and Huss himself, per-
suaded by Sigismund of Hun-
gary, brother of Wenceslas, to
travel under promise of a safe-
conduct to Constance and de-
fend his views before a General
Council of the Church, was ar-
rested and burnt at the stake in
1415.

The first effect of Huss's
martyrdom was a virtual na-
tional revolt against allegiance
to Rome. A series of religious
wars followed, which were not
really ended for 200 years. The
conflict was nationalistic as well
as doctrinal. George of Pode-
brad, elected first as Regent, and
then as Bohemia's only Protes-
tant King, was the only purely
Czech monarch after the Premys-
lids.

After the reigns of Vladislav
and Louis of Poland, to whom
the Crown had passed, Bohemia
fell in 1526 under four centuries
of Hapsburg domination. The
art-loving and eccentric Rudolph
II., who made Prague again the
capital of the Empire, issued the
celebrated "Letter of Majesty"
in 1609, which gave the
Bohemian Protestant religion
ecclesiastical and educational
rights at least equal to those of
the Catholic minority. Rudolph
was, however, deposed, and the
Crown passed in turn to his
brother Matthias and his neph-
ew, Ferdinand II., who deter-
mined to reconquer Bohemia for
the Roman Catholic faith. The
Thirty Years' War, which de-
vastated so much of Europe,
actually began with the cele-
brated "Defenestration of
Prague," when three of Ferdi-
nand's Roman Catholic coun-
cillors were thrown out of a
window of the castle into the
moat—an experience which
they survived.

LINK WITH BRITAIN

It was at this point that the
Diet deposed Ferdinand and
(Continued on Page 5.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



Eastern Defeated For First Time In Soccer League

South China Defence Too Good for Opposing Attack

(By "Abe")

Unbeaten in three matches, Eastern tasted defeat for the first time in the First Division of the Hongkong Football League yesterday when they lost to South China "A" by five goals to nil at Caroline Hill. Expectations of good football from these two teams were not realised; the Caroline Hill men were far superior and, especially towards the end, completely dominated the play.

For the first 15 minutes of the game, the game was fast and interesting. Though South China attacked most of the time, the Eastern defence stood up to the pressure and when the ball was swung across to the other end, the Caroline Hill club's goal had a narrow escape when Hsu Ching-to, the left-wing, just failed to beat Pau Ka-ping.

However, as soon as Kwok Ying-koo, an old Eastern player, had scored with a header for South China, the Eastern defence collapsed and did not offer nearly as much resistance as it did in the opening minutes. Only Hsu King-shing, the centre-half, retained his steadiness to the end; the others were too flustered to play constructive football but kicked wildly as soon as they had the ball.

A CONTRAST

In contrast to the harried Eastern defence, the South China halves and backs remained calm and collected even under the greatest pressure. They offered a bulwark in which the attacking forwards could discern few loopholes. As a result, Eastern had very few scoring opportunities. Nevertheless, the final score of 5-0 rather flattered the South China team because the Eastern forwards tried hard enough at times to deserve one goal at least.

Several changes in position when the second half commenced did the Eastern team little good; as a matter of fact, the defence seemed weakened, for it was in the last 35 minutes that South China over-ran their opponents.

With Loung Wing-chiu returning to his old position in the centre, flanked by Lau Hing-chol on the right and Lee Kwok-wai on the left, South China's intermediate line was a very strong one indeed, as Eastern found to their cost. The superiority which the South China half-backs established in midfield paved the way to their comfortable victory. And when one adds that Lee Tinsang was at his best at left back and Mak Sui-hon seldom kicked wildly as he is prone to do, the enormity of the task before the Eastern forwards can be realised.

Lau Hing-hon, the Eastern goalkeeper, could not be blamed for the shots which beat him. All were very fine efforts. The second goal he might have saved; but Tang Kwong-sum's shot was a deceptive one, curling back just enough to get under the ball.

SUEN BOTTLED

Seen Kam-shuen, the "brains" of the Eastern attack, was not allowed to make his customary passes to his colleagues but was tackled first time as soon as he had the ball. Thrown back on their own, the other four

were not nearly as effective as usual, especially Hsu Ching-to, who had a very poor game. Twice, however, he was in position to score but each time he failed.

After play had been in progress for 15 minutes, Kwok Ying-kee put South China in the lead with a fine header from a free kick taken by Tang Kwong-sum. He got his head to the ball as it was sailing towards the goal-mouth and guided it past the out-stretched hands of the Eastern goal-keeper. Ten minutes later, Tang Kwong-sum sent in a curling shot from the right, which dipped suddenly and entered the net in the far corner.

Leading by 2-0 at half-time, South China continued exerting pressure at (Continued on Page 9)

St. Andrew's Defeated By C.B.A.

(By "The Pilgrim")

The C.B.A. gave a magnificent display at King's Park last Saturday to defeat a strong St. Andrew's combination by four goals to two. There was a surprising transformation in this game when both attacks in the second half found their shooting form, six goals being scored during this period. The Saints had slightly the better of the exchanges in the first half and would have been at least two goals to the good had Miss P. Gittins and Miss E. Churn been more accurate with their sticks.

However, the C.B.A. dominated play in the second half and owed their victory very largely to Mrs. M. White, their brilliant leader. In characteristic style she broke through the Saints' defence to complete the "hat trick." Miss M. Booker was responsible for the fourth. The Saints' new inside-left, Miss A. Greiner, who scored both their goals, was most energetic and threatened danger whenever she got within shooting range. The attack was unfortunate, however, to run up against the C.B.A. pivot and captain, Miss I. Woolley, when she was in real form. Miss J. Booker was also a tremendous worker at right half. Miss Peggy Everest was splendid at right back and made up for her partner's slowness in defensive work. On their showing on Saturday, the C.B.A. should develop into a strong combination before the season commences.

Jumps High For The Ball

An exciting moment in front of the Eastern goal in yesterday's First Division League match at Caroline Hill between Eastern and South China "A." Hitherto unbeaten, Eastern went down with a crash, conceding five goals without reply. Lau Hing-hon, the Eastern goal-keeper, is here shown jumping high for the ball from a corner kick. The Eastern attack could do little against the solid defence presented by the Chinese halves and full-backs.—Staff Photographer.



RECREIO SCORE CLOSE VICTORY OVER THE C.B.A.

First Match Played In H.K.H.A. Tournament

(By "The Pilgrim")

In the first Hongkong Hockey Association Tournament game of the season, the Club de Recreio, on their home ground at King's Park yesterday morning, defeated the C.B.A. in a fast and interesting encounter by a goal to nil.

The weather was glorious and both teams were at full strength. Supporters turned up in force to give the first match of the present season a good send-off.

The fast-moving Recreio attack knitted together from the first blow of the whistle and within five minutes a hard pass sent in across the goal-mouth by J. Soares, on the right wing, was intercepted by H. Osorio, who made no mistake in finding the net with a rising shot.

Play was soon transferred to the other end and Bickford, from a corner hit, only missed his mark by inches. G. Fowler in turn sent in a terrific first-timer which crashed against the upright and rebounded into play. Luck seemed to be against the C.B.A. sharpshooters. There were times in the second half when the C.B.A. seemed certain to draw level but Albert Rodrigues and E. L. Gosano gave little away with their first-time clearances.

ERRATIC SHOOTING

G. Fowler, as leader of the attack, was the best of the forwards. He showed he was no believer in the "get rid of the ball at any price" theory. His dribbling ought to have yielded better results but like the rest of the line, he could do nothing right at close quarters. Stan MacNider, at right half, gave a poor display and was content to join the spectators in watching his team play from the side-line throughout the second half. N. Whitely was the

best half and the backs, Bond and Taylor, though they played well, were too often caught out of position. Their covering also was faulty.

So far as hockey skill was concerned, the Recs did enough in the first half to earn full points, no matter what happened in the later stages. J. Gonçalves, Beltrao and Osorio were consistent in the attack. J. Soares, on the right, was the most impressive winger. W. A. Reed, as pivot, came into prominence during the second period of the game and Marques, at right half, was grand throughout. Young V. Rubelro, in goal, was a big success with his hefty kicking.

Both goals had several narrow escapes in the closing stages. Recreio, the winners, defeated well, but were lucky to take both points. It was, however, a hard-fought game, and in my opinion, the C.B.A. were worth a point.

Y. M. C. A. REVEAL FINE FORM

Most agreeable to their supporters was the surprising form which the Y.M.C.A. showed on their home ground at King's Park last Saturday.



Mr. E. P. Phillips, who umpired the Third Bowls Interport on Saturday on the Club de Recreio green, is measuring for the shot on one of the heads, while the other players look on. Shanghai led by 10-6 at one stage of the game and won only by 20-17 in the end.—Staff Photographer.

INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS SERIES ANNEXED BY SHANGHAI

Hongkong's Recovery Made Too Late In The Match

(By "Abe")

Shanghai clinched the Interport Lawn Bowls series on Saturday by winning the third match against Hongkong on the Club de Recreio green. They tied the first match at 20-20, won the second easily by 30-10 and the third by 20-17.

At one stage of the encounter on Saturday, Shanghai led by 10-6, but the local players made a great rally to get to within two shots of their opponents' total and when the last end was played, Shanghai led only by 10-17.

Unfortunately for Hongkong, J. A. da Luz, the lead, threw the jack into the ditch in his effort to make it a long head, and K. L. Swartzell, his opposite number in the Shanghai rink, promptly rolled the jack only just past the flag for a very short one.

The green was very fast throughout. Shanghai had revelled on the short heads, and Hongkong seemed more at home on the long ones. And true to the form displayed earlier on, Shanghai managed to score on this last vital head, taking a single to win by 20-17.

NOT RELIABLE

Many people had regarded the Hongkong rink, comprising J. A. da Luz, F. X. M. da Silva, C. G. Silva and U. M. Omar (skip) as the best of the three Hongkong rinks, partly because the first three were playing on their own green. Peculiarly enough, however, it was Omar who gave the best performance of the four. The other three were not as reliable as had been expected.

After their win in the Second Interport, it was only natural that Shanghai would again rely on K. L. Swartzell, J. M. C. Lopez, A. M. Gutierrez and Hugh Wallace (skip) to carry them through. Once again, these four did not let the side down.

Playing very well together, especially in the first 15 heads, the Shanghai men ran away to a 10-6. Just when everything seemed over bar the shouting, Hongkong staged a magnificent recovery which all but carried them to level terms. Singles Pyara Singh but on two occasions, with Benwell at his mercy, he failed to find his mark.

On resumption, the "Y" had most of the play and their forwards, Bartlett, Kraus and Rose, were more convincing. Rose got the second goal with a terrific first-timer just within the circle, Lim being beaten all the way. A few minutes later, Bartlett, by clever anticipation, added the third.

Dawson was as usual a success at centre-half, intercepting centres in great style. Rose at inside left was the best forward and was always an alert opportunist. Kempton, the right half, was also outstanding and full of energy, always getting the better of Dunn and Janger Singh. Starbuck and Taylor formed a solid line of defence.

WEAK RADIO ATTACK

The Radio attack was often at sixes and sevens, with Dunn and Awtar Singh below their usual standard. The forwards battered in vain against a strong defence but the pretty stickwork and individual play got them nowhere. M. H. Hassan as pivot was in the limelight with his cool defensive work, and was well supported by Kitchell on his right. J. Singh and M. Singh were notable for long and haphazard clearances without respect for direction or effect.

The Radiomen, as a team, indeed gave a rather poor display, but they were up against a well-balanced and quicker-thinking team.

the tenth head, he was aided by a slight wick which changed the direction of his wood just sufficiently for him to carry the kitty. On another occasion, on the 18th when Hongkong were lying four, Wallace, with his last wood, was somewhat lucky to save two, helped by another slight wick.

Omar failed badly when he was unable to save the four after the jack had been taken down to the ditch. Except for the first shot, the others were two yards away, but in his anxiety to draw first shot, he came up too heavy. On the other hand, he played several lovely woods, one of which was when he picked out a Shanghai wood to give his side five on the 19th head.

Head	Shots	Shots
1	0	1
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	0	1
5	1	2
6	2	4
7	1	5
8	0	5
9	0	5
10	0	5
11	0	5
12	1	6
13	0	6
14	0	6
15	0	6
16	1	7
17	2	10
18	2	10
19	2	10
20	2	17
21	0	17

RINKS CHOSEN

The Shanghai players will visit the Hongkong Football Club this afternoon. The Footballers will be represented by J. S. Howell, G. Duncan, E. Tuck and W. Gill (skip). Tomorrow the visitors will go to Government House to play against H. E. The Governor's team. The rinks in opposition will be as follows:

H. E. The Governor	H. E. The Governor
H. Wallace	H. Wallace
H. Wallace	H. Wallace
K. L. Swartzell	K. L. Swartzell
J. M. C. Lopez	J. M. C. Lopez
A. M. Gutierrez	A. M. Gutierrez
H. E. The Governor	H. E. The Governor
H. Wallace	H. Wallace
K. L. Swartzell	K. L. Swartzell
J. M. C. Lopez	J. M. C. Lopez
A. M. Gutierrez	A. M. Gutierrez
H. E. The Governor	H. E. The Governor
H. Wallace	H. Wallace
K. L. Swartzell	K. L. Swartzell
J. M. C. Lopez	J. M. C. Lopez
A. M. Gutierrez	A. M. Gutierrez

JOCKEY HURT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

London, Oct. 23. The well-known jockey, Maher, has been admitted to the Cambridge Nursing Home with scalp wounds following a motor accident. He is now a doubtful rider in the Cesarewitch.—Reuter.

Rothmans Turkish No. 10



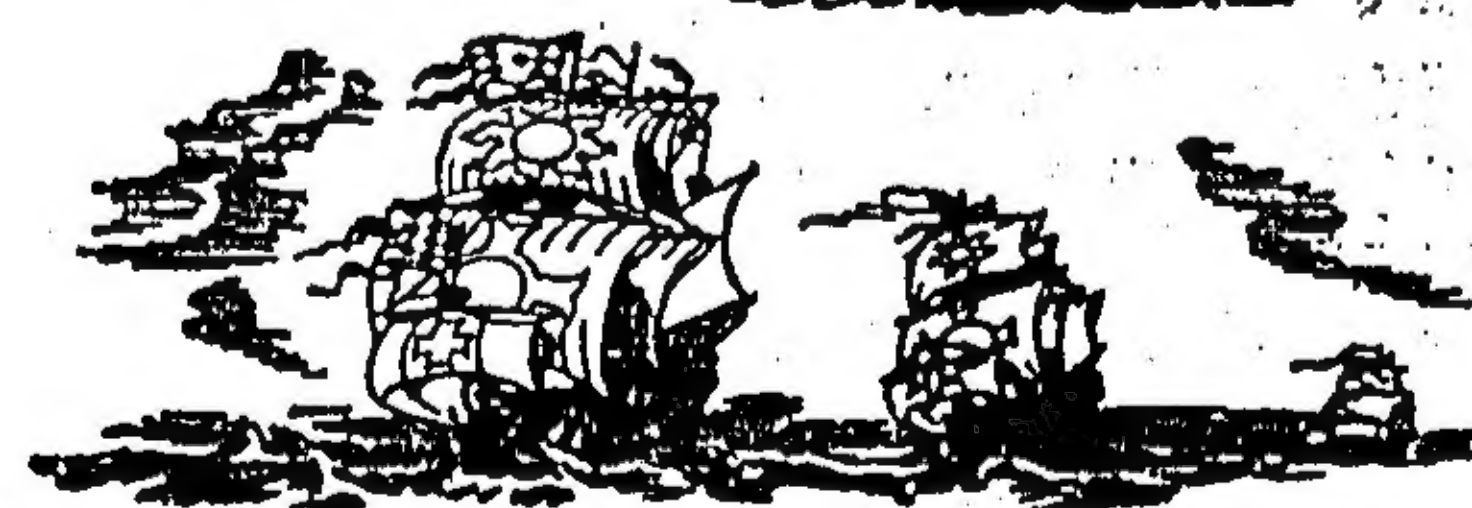
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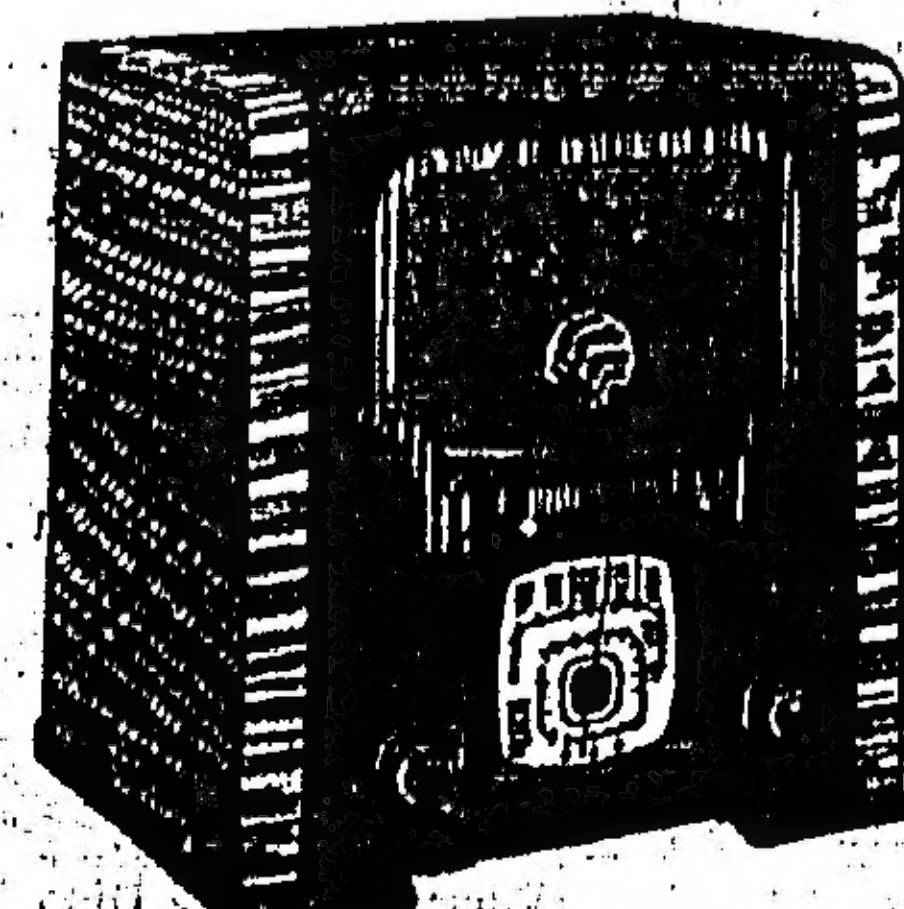
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CLUB UNFORTUNATE IN RUGGER MATCH AGAINST THE NAVY

Bidwell Absent And Chadwick Injured In Opening Minutes

(By "Fly-Hall")

The Navy defeated the Club by 22 points (two goals and four tries) to nil at Causeway Bay on Saturday; but the game was of very little help in ascertaining the respective strength of the two teams.

Club started the game without the services of H. D. Bidwell, the captain and star three-quarter. His first-time tackling and powerful thrusts might have made all the difference to the result.

It was also very unfortunate for the Club to lose G. K. Chadwick in the opening minutes of the game, through a shoulder injury received when he was tackled in full flight. There is a probability of his injury keeping him out of the game for some time.

The brilliance of Lieut. Elliot, playing at stand-off half, aided by constant backing-up, was the cause of Club's defeat. Lieut. Elliot side-stepped his vis-a-vis time and again to leave his three one man over and generally a forward to complete the movement.

CLEVER RUN

Club had one or two clever individual runs with the one made by W. E. Grieve outstanding. Coming into possession in his own half, he weaved his way through the Navy forwards and halves, only to be tackled on the edge of the twenty-five and with no one backing up to receive his pass. It was the best run of the day and it was a pity it was not put to advantage by his teammates.

Of the full-backs on view, Lieut. Stevens was the better although he was seldom called upon to tackle. His positioning and fielding and touch-kicking were all that could be desired. W. M. MacGrath was frequently caught out of position but

more than made up for it by his splendid retrieving.

None of the wings had long runs, all the tries being scored from within the twenty-five. Wells, on the Navy left, is a strong runner with no exceptional turn of speed. He proved a match for D. H. Stewart, who did not once get past him.

Neither scrum half rose above mediocrity. E. C. Lacombe was slow to get round to the base of the scrum with the result he found the Navy wing-forwards always on top of him. Lieut. Talbot was misled by the Navy team.

STUCK TO TASK

Credit must be given to the Club pack for the way they stuck to their task despite playing one man short. K. W. Salter hooked well and it was not until well into the second half when the Club forwards were obviously tiring that the Navy hooked with any regularity. In the loose mauls, the Navy pack was superior, getting the ball out on most occasions.

With the Navy preferring scrums to line-outs, very little line-out play was seen and in this department the honours went to Navy. In the loose, the Navy forwards over-ran the Club men who were inclined to tackle high. Outstanding in the Navy pack were Ogilvie, Boddington and Darling, and in the Club lock were Taylor, Bompas, Richardson and Salter.

Light from the whistle, Navy attacked and were rewarded with a try by Askwith which Elliot converted. Boddington, Wells, Darling, Ogilvie and Elliot added further tries for Navy with Wells adding the extra points on one occasion.

Stewart on the Club wing found Wells hard to pass and was inclined to go too high when tackling. The teams were: Club 1st XV:—W. M. MacGrath; G. K. Chadwick; R. Grieve; G. Wilson; D. H. Stewart; A. H. R. Butcher; E. C. Lacombe; E. A. Bompas; K. W. Salter; K. A. Watson; C. M. Stark; R. G. L. Oliphant; W. B. Richardson; A. J. C. Taylor; G. J. P. Carey. Lt. Stevens (Kent); Mid. McCully (Dorsetshire); P. O. Askwith (Dartmouth); Lt. Bailey (Eagle); Mid. Findlay (Kent); L/S. Romans (Eagle); A. B. Thatchers (Eagle) Shipt. Staples (Eagle); L/S. Webb (Dartmouth); S. D. A. Stoker (Medway); Lt. Darling (Medway); Lt. Ogilvie (Phoenix); Lt. Boddington (Medway).

SPORT ADVTS

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Tenth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 5th November, 1938, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shau Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 27th October, 1938.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

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Club Shows All-Round Strength ENJOYABLE GAME AT K.C.C.

(By "Veritas")

It will be very surprising if the Hongkong Cricket Club do not have a lot to say about the second division cricket championship this season. Barring loss of players through accidents or other circumstances, the Club promise to turn out one of the best balanced sides in the division, judging by their display against the K.C.C. at Cox's Road on Saturday, when a high-scoring game was left drawn with honours very evenly divided.

A. C. Beck turned out for the side in this match, but the team can hardly expect to enjoy his services as he is booked for the senior eleven. Nevertheless they will have Stoker, who did not play on Saturday, to bolster the attack, which already is quite varied and hostile with Fox, Divett, Bond and Bishop to aid Skipper Eric Mitchell.

Bishop, in fact, promises to be their best all-rounder. He scored a glorious half-century on Saturday, and although not so successful with the ball, did fight it cleverly at times, and when he struck a length needed careful watching. He was capable of making the batsmen reach for the ball just outside the off stump, and he forced Bertram Lay into the most frantic of strokes which put the ball into the wicketkeeper's hands.

VERY TIMELY 50

But his best contribution to the game was as timely a half century as any side could wish for. Club were not in a particularly happy position when he came in having lost six wickets for 80 runs. But Bishop immediately dominated the bowling, punishing anything on the off which was not ideal in length with tremendous drives which put the ball through the covers at lightning speed on a very fast outfield. Seven finely hit boundaries, and a five, the result of an overthrow, were the signs of a splendid knock.

Less spectacular, but very sound and correct, was the innings of 40 by R. M. King, who appeared booked for his 50 when Lay got past a hitherto rigid defence. King opened the innings and was eighth man out, having defied the bowling for an hour and three-quarters. H. J. D. Lowe was another who treated the K.C.C. bowling in cavalier manner, hitting up a quick 35, while late in the innings, veteran R. S. W. Paterson entered to show that he had lost little of his well-known skill with the bat, and helped himself to a very nice 28 not out.

Apart from Luke and Lay, the home attack lacked hostility, and on a quick-scoring pitch runs came fairly easily, although not so regularly as one would have expected. Luke had one fine spell when he took two wickets in succession, but Lay also kept the runs down at the opening. But the game clearly indicated that on anything but a nasty wicket, the K.C.C. attack is likely to be somewhat innocuous this year.

REFRESHING BATTING

Set to score 100 to win in 105 minutes, Kenneth Baxter and left handed Mulcahy set about the task with evident relish. Mitchell did not use Beck at the start and in half an hour Baxter and his captain had put 50 on the board. Beck came on to slow down the rate of scoring after the 80 had been hoisted, and he quickly got Mulcahy's wicket with a lovely ball. Baxter had lost his wicket just before he hit a very ordinary ball from Bishop into Bond's hands at forward mid-on. His 54 was made in very quick time and was featured by some grand stroking on the outside of the wicket. He claimed nine boundaries.

Mulcahy's 33 was slightly more painstaking though he helped to maintain a rate of scoring of nearly two runs a minute. After their dismissal the Club obtained some cheap wickets, but Gray hit vigorously, and found the boundary eight times in a knock of 37. The home side was never in danger of defeat and when stumps were drawn had scored 154 for 7, with Madar and Luke still in possession.

Beck bowled only five overs, but was effective enough to make three of these maidens and to take one wicket for ten runs. Lowe bagged three wickets for 37 and Bishop had two for 25.

Norman Mackay Scores Century For K.C.C. Against Volunteers

(By "Veritas")

Cricket at its best was enjoyed at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday, when, under ideal conditions, and on a perfect wicket, with an outfield as fast as an ice-skating rink, a K.C.C. eleven beat the Volunteers by two wickets.

Five and a half hours of play produced 432 runs for the total loss of 18 wickets, and of these, Norman Mackay had the distinction of scoring 119.

It was an innings punctuated by some dazzling off-drives, powerful hooks and pulls, and one or two remarkably "if-y" shots, one of which should have lost him his wicket when he had scored 30, and another when he had passed the 60 mark. Nevertheless, in view of the array of bowlers he faced, and the fact that quick runs were essential if the K.C.C. were to win, his knock stands as an outstanding achievement.

His innings occupied two hours of actual batting, the brightest part being his first 50 which he collected in half an hour by hitting eleven boundaries. After tea he was subdued, but he scored another eight 4's ere he was caught behind the wicket off Beck, whose short bumping balls were hostile, but which lacked accuracy.

The Volunteers' innings did not contain the same fireworks, but several batsmen made useful contributions in an interesting manner. Griffiths was strong on the leg side in compiling 46, though he was terribly uncomfortable against Whitmarsh, who was the most impressive of the home bowlers, maintaining an excellent length and turning the ball sufficiently to keep the batsmen playing at him.

Souza made his 32 in stylish and effortless manner. Perry batted skilfully for his 31 and Pereira hit hard to amass 33 not out. Whitmarsh and Sargent alone bothered the batsmen. Both concentrated on length which paid handsomely. Whitmarsh was also fast off the pitch, while Sargent depended a great deal on his cleverness in flighting the ball.

Although the Volunteers used a battery of seven bowlers, only Beck looked really dangerous. But he was inclined to be "full over the shop," and sent down only about a dozen really good balls. Mackay hooked and cut his high bouncing ones short of a length with splendid judgment.

MACKAY DOMINATED

Mackay dominated the K.C.C. scoring to such an extent that the second highest contributor was R. I. Broadbridge, who showed a strong defence in hitting up 28. Double figures were reached by O'Brien (a singularly fortunate batsman on this occasion), R. E. Lee and Teddy Fincher, but the other batsmen could have scored more if they had not conceded their wickets in an effort to score quick runs.

Finally the home side just managed to beat the clock and won a fine game.

Scores: VOLUNTEERS
R. I. Griffiths, b Baxter 40
R. I. King, st Mackay b Sargent 14



Norman Mackay

G. Souza, c Anderson b Whitmarsh	32
E. A. Bompas, c Anderson b Whitmarsh	31
A. E. Perry, c Fincher b Whitmarsh	31
A. C. Beck, b Whitmarsh	30
A. P. Pereira, not out	33
W. I. McKenzie, run out	3
W. Stoker, c Baxter b Sargent	23
J. H. Fox, c Baxter b Sargent	0
Extras	25
Total	215

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Lee	9	1	30	1
O'Brien	2	1	9	1
Anderson	2	1	18	1
Whitmarsh	9.1	—	44	4
Sargent	8	—	20	1

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

K. M. Baxter, c Fox b Perry	0
R. I. Broadbridge, c McKenzie	28
A. E. Mackay, c Fox b Beck	119
G. F. O'Brien, b Divett	13
W. F. Whitmarsh, b Souza	16
D. J. N. Anderson, c Bompas b Pereira	2
E. C. Fincher, not out	10
C. B. H. Sargent, c Souza b Beck	1
Extras	10
Total	217

Flight for T. A. Madar and H. Brokenshire did not bat.

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Beck	11.2	1	47	2
Perry	8	1	22	1
Pereira	6	—	30	1
Divett	6	—	23	1
McKenzie	8	1	20	1
Souza	5	—	17	1



Melvyn Douglas and Lilee Palmer take the principal roles in "The Toy Wife," now showing at the King's Theatre.

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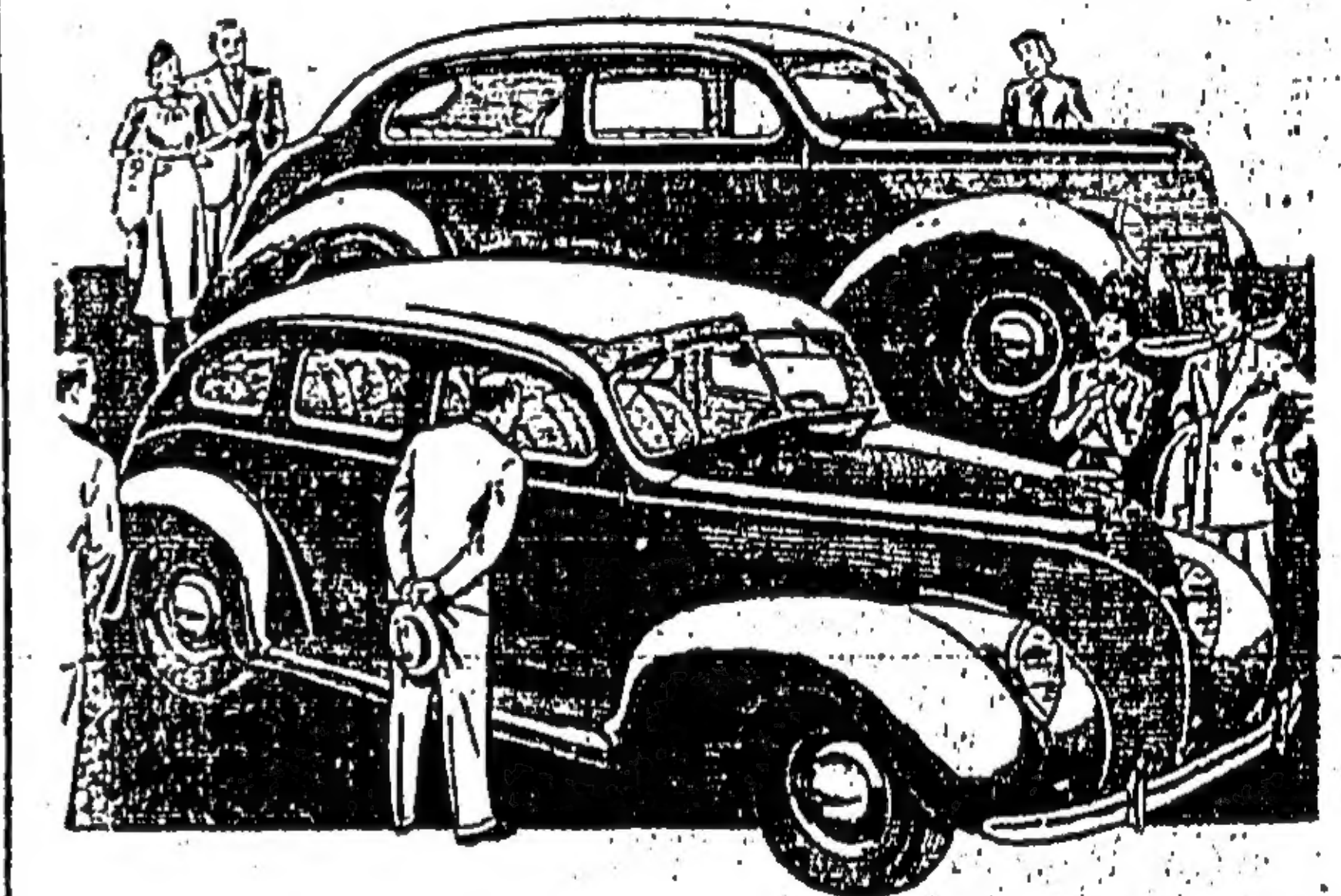
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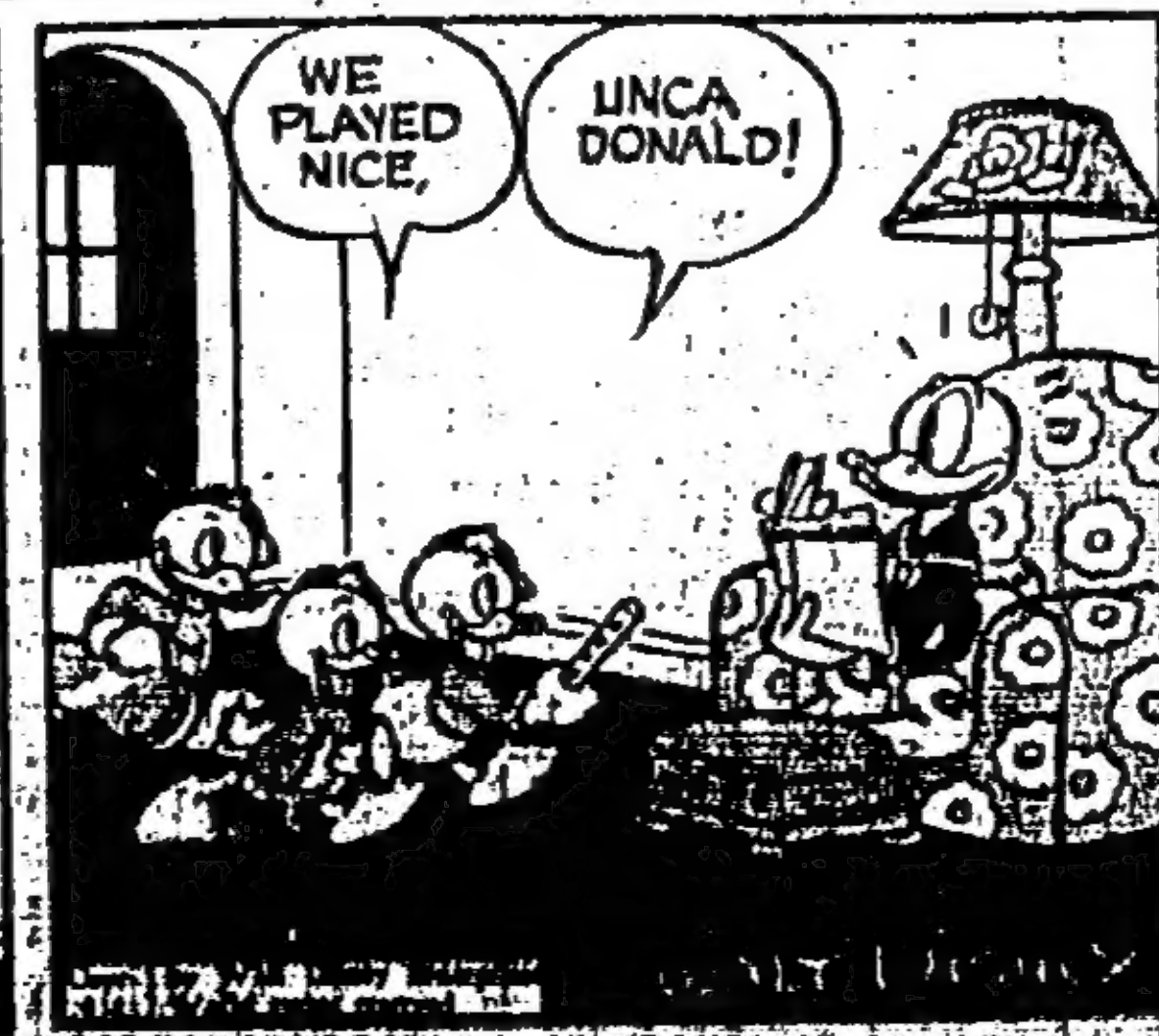
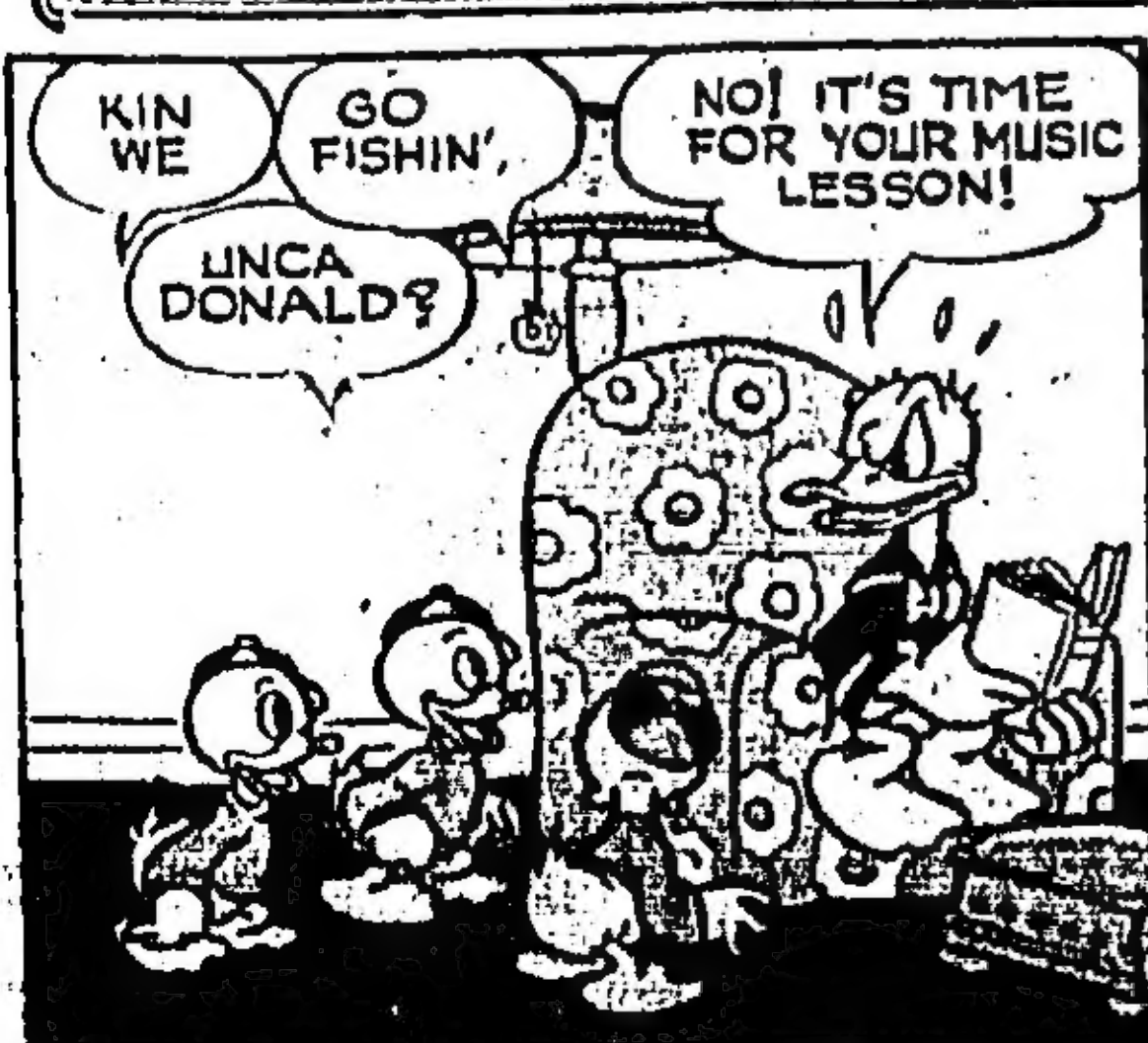
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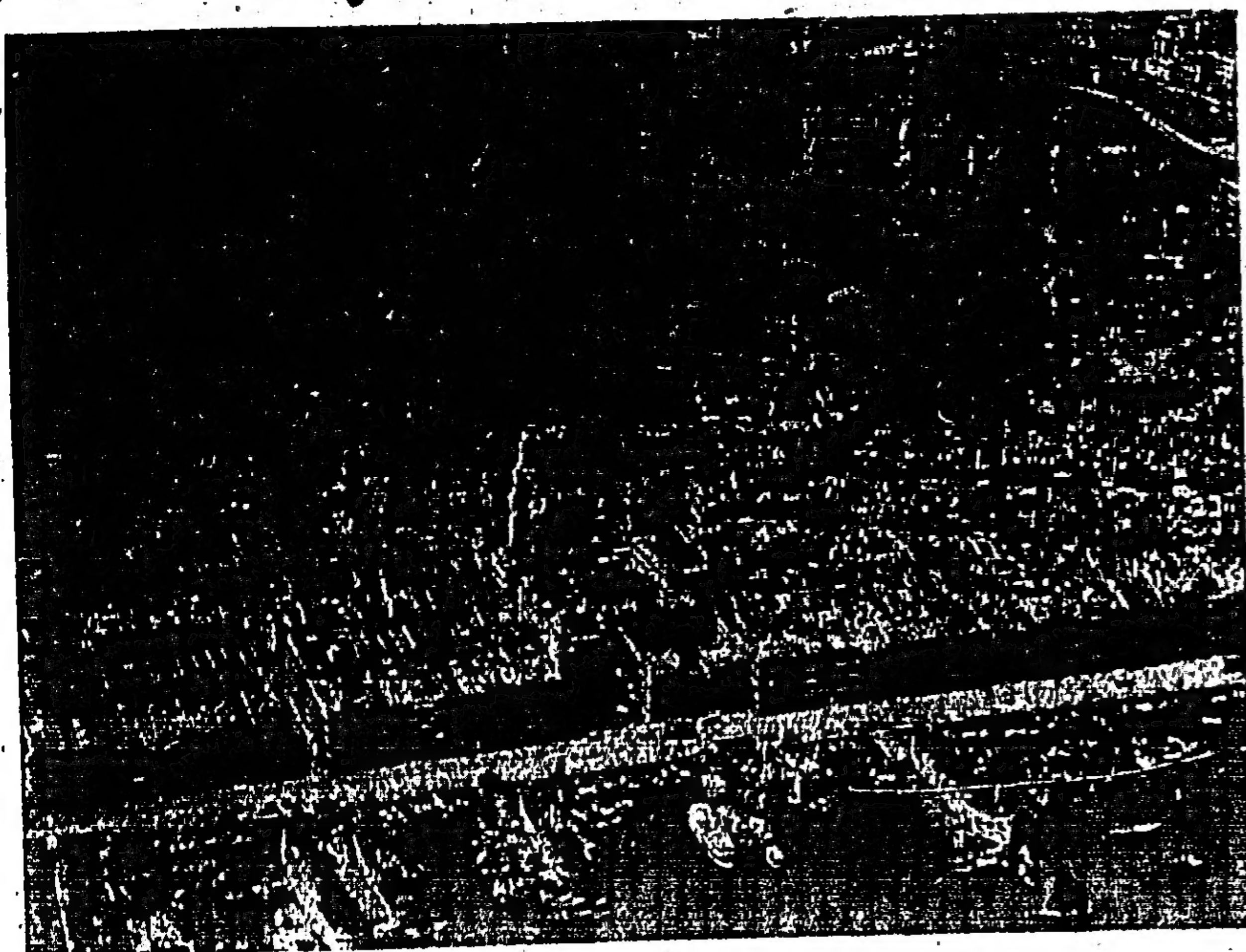
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Tourist In Hongkong Finds City Of Contrasts



Hongkong—In the last 32 days I have flown 21,600 miles over Imperial Airways routes from London to the heart of Africa, to Australia and finally to Britain's Far East outpost, Hongkong.

Certainly Hongkong has become the key not only of British but of Chinese concern. Through this port go all kinds of ancillary materials for the use of the Chinese armies, food, barbed wire, lorries. Nearly half a million refugees have entered the city. They sleep on street corners, under the windows of shops, along the roads, and soon camps are to be set up for them. Without the presence of the foreign Government in control of this British Crown Colony, Japan would have had a clear road to southern China.

The 11-mile island with its ridge of hills rising 2,600 feet above the city affords practically no space for cultivation. But terraced on those hills are beautiful homes. Every night with the coming of dusk the hills become radiant with light, a fairyland of colour like the Chinese jewel trees in the curio shop windows.

ONE OF GREAT PORTS

Even before the Japanese-Chinese conflict the city had become one of the great ports of the world and England had leased the New Territories on the shore to protect it. Now with the money-making which accompanies war the city is even more prosperous.

I am reminded many times a day that this is not China. In a sense, of course, it is not. The British administrators have instituted many reforms which are western, and with her to a Chinese play where the property man wearing a singlet trotted about, the actors addressed the audience in long dialogues, one of the women players in a cliffion embowered with sequins flourished an American cotton handkerchief striped in gaudy sport colours, the orchestra from one corner of the stage squealed and banged away, the wings were crowded with watchers (some of them crying babies), the audience cracked pumpkins and mellow seeds, and a small boy stood for hours down in front of the stage intent on the performance.

I have done many things. But the most enjoyable was a luncheon with seven Chinese women where we talked frankly and as friends. Since what we said might not be altogether acceptable in some quarters I shall not name my hostess, other than to say that she presides over one of the great Chinese houses of Hongkong, and I shall further protect her by adding that she did not contribute to the frank conversation.

We talked of the tremendous progress of this generation of women, the first to come to maturity with unbound feet and of the place they are taking in politics, of the "allevy" education in which they have volunteered to teach children, of soldiers and first aid workers, and of the relief associations. One of these, the Hongkong Chinese Women's Soldiers' Relief Association, was started within the year by eight women and now has more than 2,000 members each paying a Hongkong dollar a month in dues, and helping to raise thousands of dollars for the world.

As we walked out through the garden, the Chinese women in their flowered dresses like butterflies of hovering over the great blue pools of flowering zinnias I believed what I have been hearing during all of my stay in Hongkong. The women are China to-day, and I was glad that I had come all these thousands of miles if only to see them burst the chrysalis of tradition and habit and come out and be a part of the world.

BY MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MENU SERVED

We furnished our chopsticks over a meal which was just a little snack, beginning with sharks' fins in combs, fried prawns, and eastern melon in which a soup had been steaming all day, and went on with fairies' day, and snow fungus, and chicken soup, roasted chicken with crisp skin, mushrooms and cabbage, sell-fish, walnuts and chicken, ginger and duck, sweet and sour pork, fried Wun Ton, and fried rice. The sweet was paste buns containing black bean jam and after the noodles in soup, and almond tea we had fruit including dragon's eyes from imperial yellow sides carved by hand.

Then we proceeded to the real business of the day. Suppose, I said, that we at this table were the great council of China, what would you do? Like a flash came the answer, force the wealthy to give their money and buy ammunition and airplanes, everything to win the war. The women wanted to ask me a "rude" question they said. Would I mind? No. Well then, when Americans talk so much against aggression why don't they help China now and stop what "looks self-contradictory"?

There was only one way to answer that. If we women actually were a council all of us should be against war. Wasn't that so? I would like to ask a "rude" question too, I said. If Chinese women were in power would they stop that fight in the Far East is "squeeze"?

Some of them thought that human beings, men and women, were pretty much alike. But most of them believed that women would be more honest in public life than men.

WOMEN DESIRE LITTLE

One of them advanced the opinion that women want little beyond a few dresses and some jewelry, and "not the millions that men can spend in one night."

Chinese women know that "squeeze" exists, she added, "for haven't we been spending money for years on airplanes and munitions for defence and where are those airplanes and those munitions now?"

We talked more of what women are doing in China to-day, one of the guests remarking that "before the war it was the Chinese women who sat about hotel lobbies and now it is the Chinese men." They agreed that they would not return to their old secluded existence for anything in the world. In the words of one woman, "Why should we be pressed down? We have the same kind of brains as a man and we can do the same work."

As we walked out through the garden, the Chinese women in their flowered dresses like butterflies of hovering over the great blue pools of flowering zinnias I believed what I have been hearing during all of my stay in Hongkong. The women are China to-day, and I was glad that I had come all these thousands of miles if only to see them burst the chrysalis of tradition and habit and come out and be a part of the world.

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THE TOY WIFE

GERTRUDE GELBIN

RESUME
Gilbert and Louise Brigid, who have grown up at a school in France are brought home by their father to his plantation in pre-Old War Louisiana. Gilbert, called Froufrou by everyone, is completely a child in thought and action. Her only aim in life is to visit New Orleans and marry some splendid husband who can dance, duel and buy her fine jewels. Froufrou and Louise go to a party. Meeting with their father, George, a handsome young lawyer, is killed by a prisoner. Brigid insists that he be released at the plantation rather than go to his own home in New Orleans. Madame Valaire, a neighbor, announces she is going to New Orleans for some dental work. Froufrou, longing to make the trip, insists she, too, has a toothache.

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Chapter Two

MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE
Madame Valaire's carriage, its blinds drawn, bumped over the rough roads leading to New Orleans. Froufrou lifted the shades and peered eagerly into the night. "We're somewhere," she announced excitedly. "Look—there's a church."

Louise looked out the window. "That's the Chapel of Sainte Catherine."

"The one you told me about?" cried Froufrou. "Where everyone goes to pray for a husband?" Louise sent a timid glance toward Madame Valaire, and noting the other's amused smile, ventured a low "yes."

Pick, Froufrou's personal slave, opened her eyes wide. "Ah heard

ders, Froufrou, with Pick close behind, crept out of the room and down the stairs. Once outside they ran to the church. It was deserted. They lit their candles, offered their prayers, and in short order were back at the house. As they entered the gate, Froufrou handed her shawl and cloak to Pick.

"Take these," she whispered. "I'm going to watch the party for a minute." She darted forward, up the steps and slipped along the balcony to an open French window, at which stood a table set with two glasses and a bottle of champagne. She dropped into the chair, picked up the glass, filled it and drank it as if it were water. Then, her elbows on the table, her face cupped in her hands, she watched the party with eager eyes.

A handsome young man, very much the gay New Orleans blade, came suddenly upon her. He stopped in surprise, his face very evidently indicating the fact that he could not place her.

"Where have you been hiding all evening?" he asked pleasantly and sat down in the chair next to hers. Froufrou looked up in astonishment, then, smiling mischievously, leaned forward to ask: "Have you really noticed me before?"

"Of course," he lied. "Only when—when I looked for you, you weren't there." He reached for the champagne bottle. "Thirsty?"

"Yes, yes," she smiled again. He stared at her trying to make out who she was.

"Isn't that funny?" she laughed. "And I'm trying to remember your name."

"You want to dance? Splendid!" she said. "Then I must go—"

"Wait a moment," she said. "You don't have to come with me. I know my way to my room."

"What do you mean?" he demanded in astonishment. "You don't have to come with me. I know my way to my room."

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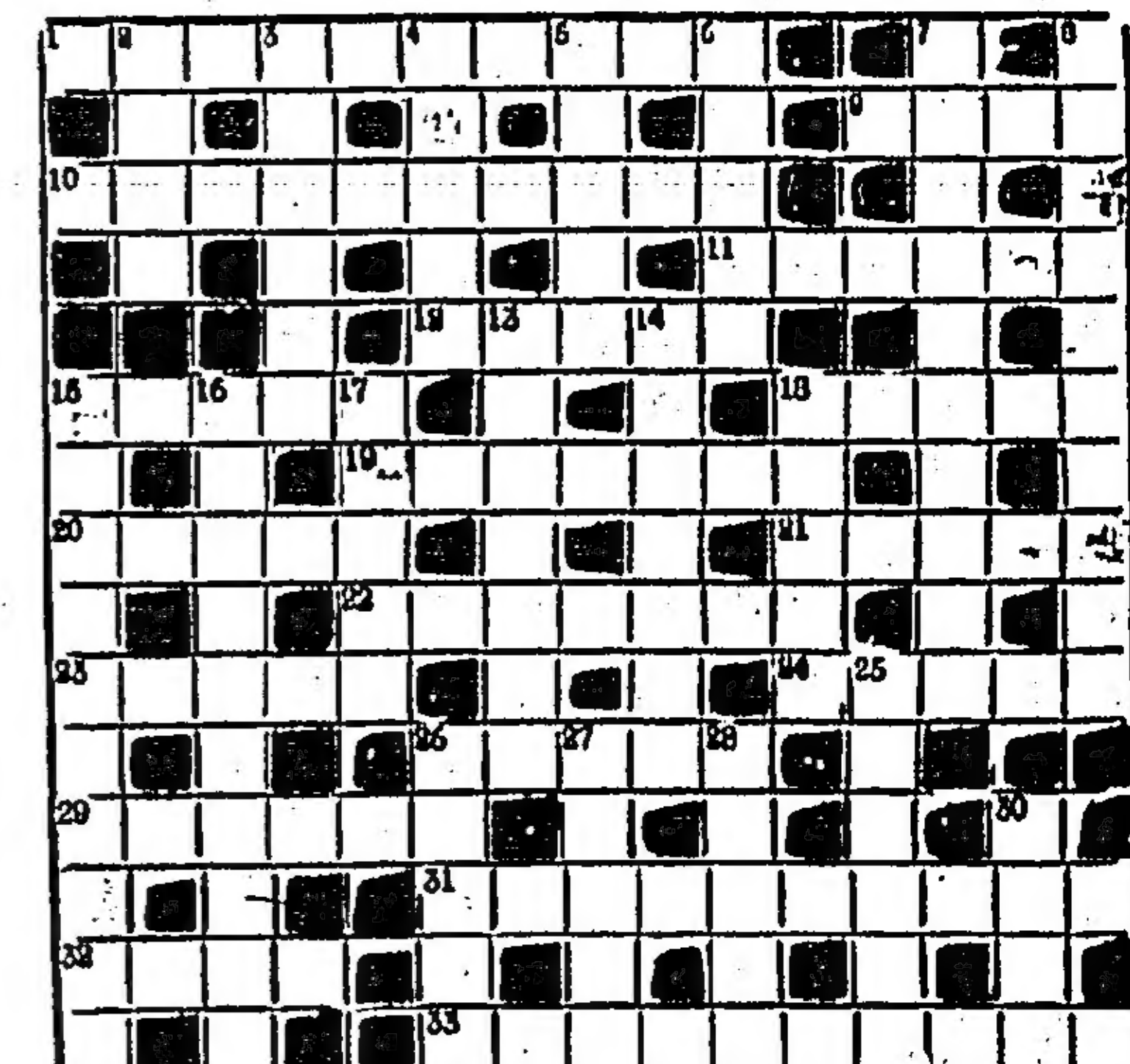
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- ACROSS**
1 Many would rather imbibe the beginning or ending of this than all of it (10).
2 This goes out to sea and is mostly edible (4).
3 No gentleman, to give such tentable advice (10).
4 Half this river was a tribe living near it (6).
5 Most of this mixture is put in its proper place (8).
6 French town (5).
7 Taking it easy in the matter of having been nettled? (7).
8 The first person as subject (5).
9 A final letter (5).
10 Indict (7).
11 This ally is not to the front (8).
12 Give (5).
13 Most people are prone to go to this (3).
14 Ma died to make it (6).
15 The sun as it changes to a keen one (10).
16 Even ships don't have it (4).
17 Obsolete protection for warships (two words—7, 3).

DOWN

- 1 Flighty, confession from an Eastern country (4).
2 Cut out mostly as a bird (6).
3 Snake out of 28 across perhaps (5).
4 Part of itself indeed (5).
5 A famous cricketer is indicated (3).
6 Is this sheet of water often ruffled by its head? (10).
7 The spectators in it like to see it at cricket (two words—5, 5).

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION

VILLAGE IDIOT
TIN IN GEEPER
UNNAMEI GONDOLA
RINE OF FATES
NINE OVULATED
OEDIPUS
FARRIER POSTMAN
TILLOT BRANDED
EZYCLUMBERY
TINTANNYGOALA
I GABAS GAOON
DELIGHT LACONIC
REBUKE
UNDERCURRENT

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MEN FOUGHT FOR HER CARESSES

and died for her kisses!
Romance packs red-blooded thrills... in a great star's most exciting role!



RAINER
THE
Toy Wife
WITH
DOUGLAS YOUNG

ALSO
LATEST
NEWS
OF THE
DAY

NEXT CHANGE Clark Gable - Myrna Loy - Spencer Tracy in
M.G.M. Picture "TEST PILOT"

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ORIENTAL
THEATRE
LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

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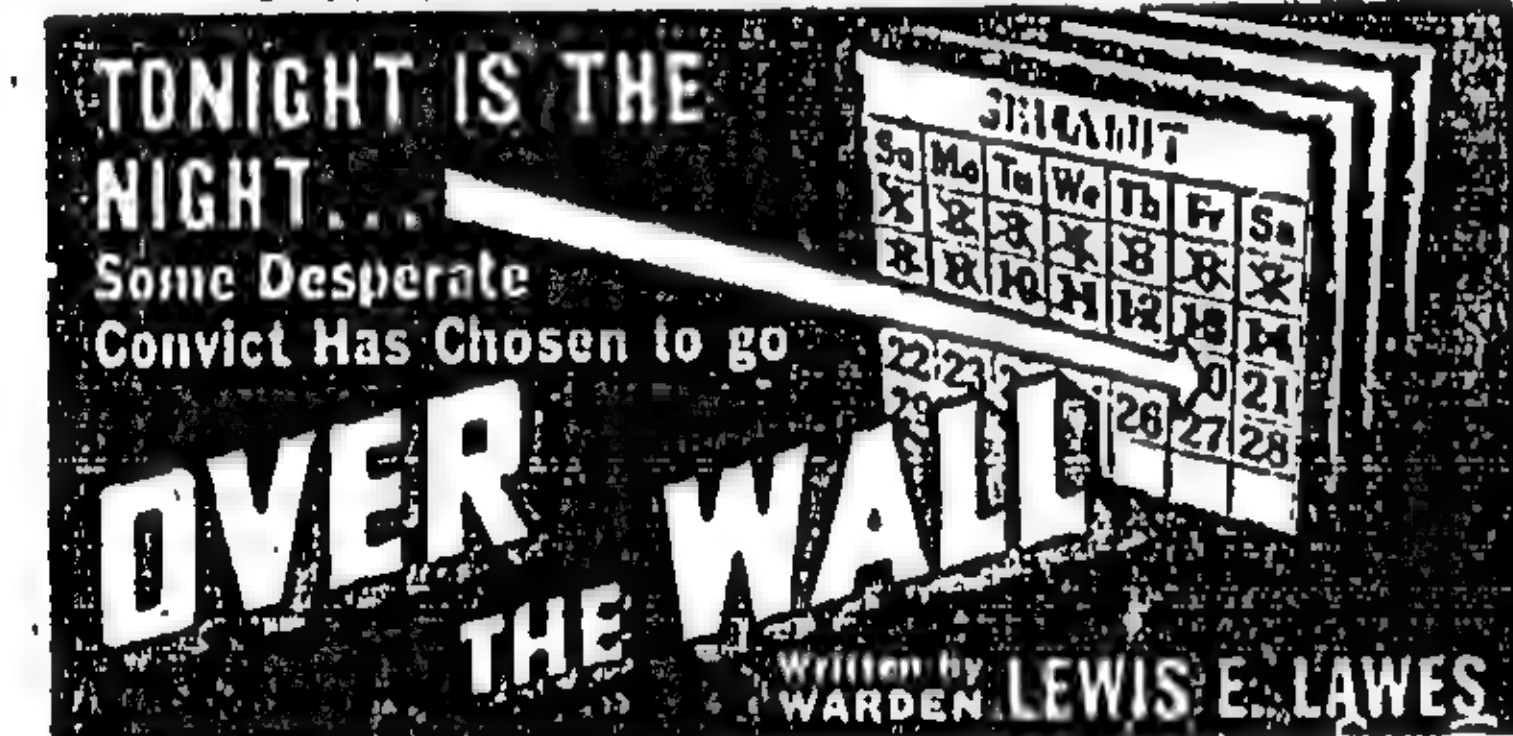
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A gripping melodrama of a man falsely imprisoned.



TONIGHT IS THE NIGHT...
Some Desperate
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OVER THE WALL
Written by
WARDEN LEWIS E. LAWES

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MAJESTIC
THEATRE
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• TO-DAY & TO-MORROW •
A STARTLING STORY... SPECTACULARLY FILMED!

THRILL TO THEIR
DEFIANCE OF
THE BROODING
SINISTER, UN-
SEEN WORLD-
MENACE!



Four Men and a Prayer

A 20th Century-Fox Picture with

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RICHARD GREENE

GEORGE DAVID CLAUDE

SANDERS NIVEN SMITH

EDWARD BROOKS WILLIAM KELLY JOHN

CLARKE ALAN BALE RICHARD BENT

BENTON CHURCHILL JERRY VITTELLO

• WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY •
THE YEAR'S GREATEST HEART-STORY!
"THOROUGHBREDS DON'T CRY"
with JUDY GARLAND, MICKEY ROONEY, SOPHIE TUCKER
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

TERRIBLE HAVOC IN HANKOW

(Continued from Page 1.)

There was no panic in the city, and the soldiers are not retreating.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the nine heavy bombers returned to make a terrific bombardment on the railway terminus. They flew very high, but their accuracy was unmistakable. They started another two fires, in addition to the one caused during the morning, and which was still burning. The three fires continued to belch white and black smoke, and occasionally 80-foot flames were seen.

Only one bomber was left at 3.20, but four more joined it in the same area. It was notable that apart from one or two alarms early in the morning, none was sounded afterwards in the city, which apparently considered itself in a continued state of air alarm.

Indicating the complete lack of panic among Hankow's foreign population, United Press correspondent visited the Hankow Race Club near the airport at 3 o'clock to find a soccer match between British gunboat teams in progress.

They refused to stop the game while bombs were falling a mile and a half away across the river, which rattled the clubhouse windows.

As usual on a Sunday afternoon, a handful of members were present at the club flipping boredly through magazines, while others were out riding and playing golf, and not even taking cover from the raids, owing to the almost complete absence of anti-aircraft fire since the middle of the morning.

The churches as usual were open, and other foreigners busied themselves moving from the outlying areas, or in laying up supplies. Some of the Consulate and shipping firms were working.—United Press.

WUCHANG AFIRE

Hankow, Oct. 23.
A large fire had flared up in the northern-central part of Wuchang proper, at least three miles from the spot where the last bombs fell yesterday afternoon.—United Press.

BADLY BOMBED

Hankow, Oct. 23.
The Liuchimiao and Kusoussu areas in Hankow suffered the most as a result of the mass air raids conducted by over 60 Japanese bombers in different groups yesterday. The Hsichung railway station and its vicinity in Wuchang also sustained considerable damages as at least 200 bombs were rained there by the raiders. Four missiles fell at Wang-chiatun.

The outskirts of the Wuhai cities were also severely bombed by the invading machines. The detonation of bombs were clearly audible in the cities.

One of the raiding planes flew low over Hankow and dropped a number of preposterous handbills.

Throughout the day, Japanese scouting planes zoomed overhead conducting extensive reconnaissance.

—Central News.

NO CHANGE MADE

Hankow, Oct. 24.
American and British naval spokesmen told the United Press yesterday that there would be no change made in the plans for their gunboats in response to the Japanese request for them to move 10 miles up-river, "to avoid mutually regrettable incidents."

According to present plans the U.S.S. Guam is down-river at the seven-mile creek adjacent to the Socony and Texaco installations. The U.S.S. Luzon and the British gunboats lie off the S.A.T. Three Bund with other foreign shipping lying close alongshore.—United Press.

ADVANCE CHECKED

Hankow, Oct. 24.
Japanese advances south and north of the Yangtze River on a number of points forming the outer defence of Wuhai were effectively checked by stubborn Chinese resistance yesterday.

Bloody fighting, with large casualties on both sides, raged furthest at points southeast of Oeheng, where the Japanese landed on October 23. The first Japanese landing was successfully repulsed after which the enemy landed more troops. Fighting now continues to rage with increasing ferocity.

To the north of Oeheng across the Yangtze on the north bank, twenty-

DEATH THREAT TO ARABS WHO REGISTER NAMES

(Continued from Page 1.)

before much damage was done. The First Royal Dragoons have arrived on board the British steamer Tellesias, at Haifa.—Reuter.

JEWISH OPPOSITION

London, Oct. 23.
At a meeting in London to-day of the Jewish Board of Deputies, representing Jews in the British Empire, a resolution was passed opposing the restriction of Jewish immigration to Palestine, or the relegation of Jews in Palestine to the status of a minority.

The resolution also welcomed the decision of the British authorities to employ effective measures to suppress terrorism in Palestine, "in the interests of Jews and Arabs alike."

The resolution expressed the conviction that the restoration ordered by the Government would pave the way for a more enduring co-operation between Jews and Arabs in the development of prosperity in the country.

The resolution added that the Board was convinced that a permanent settlement of the Palestine problem must be based on the historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine, and the right, internationally guaranteed to the Jewish people as embodied in the Palestine mandate which Britain accepted as a sacred trust.

The resolution concluded that the desperate need of the masses of Jewish people who were the victims of hate and persecution, for a permanent home makes such a settlement imperative.—Reuter.

five kilometres east of Hankow, the group of 300 Japanese who secured a foothold at Huangkung have not been able to extend their holdings. Chinese forces at Huangkung offered stout resistance to the enemy landing party. The Japanese at Huangkung were further menaced by Chinese forces at Paho, thirty kilometres east of Hsiatui, where the defenders are holding out their ground.

In southeast Honan, the Japanese admittedly have made rapid progress in their drive southward towards the Hupoh border. Crack Chinese units are being rushed to stem the enemy advance.—Central News.

JAPANESE CLAIMS

Hankow, Oct. 24.
Very reliable, but unofficial Chinese sources declare that communications are still intact with Chinlin, 15 miles east of the Canton-Hankow railway, and 35 miles south of Wuchang, where the Chinese defences are still holding up the most advanced Japanese column.

The Yangtze situation is obscure, but at noon yesterday no Japanese warships had reached Twanfeng on the left bank of the river 95 miles from Hankow, or Kien, on the right bank of the river 25 miles below Hankow.—United Press.

37 MILES FROM HANKOW

Shanghai, Oct. 24.
It is unofficially reported that Japanese forces were 37 miles by direct air line from Hankow yesterday afternoon as Sinchow, in the high junction north of Changtu Lake tell.

According to Japanese press reports, Sinchow was occupied at 5 p.m., after the fall of Linshang at 2 p.m., and thus the spearhead of the Japanese attack is 31 miles from Hwangpeli on the Machang-Hankow highway.

A Japanese naval spokesman declared that navy units had passed Twanfeng, and were not only 40 nautical miles from Hankow.

An Army spokesman said that Japanese forces last night advanced to a point 15 miles north-east of Tungshan, near Tsukoushi, which is 31 miles from the Canton-Hankow railway.

South China detachments, according to a communique from headquarters in Tokyo, are continuing to press westward in an area south of Lungmoon, while transports, carrying army units, steamed up the Pearl River, and the troops landed at Tai-chiaotow Island.

Warships and naval planes bombarded the Bocca Tigris and Chutampichiao forts.—Reuter.

As-You-Were In Elections In France

Paris, Oct. 23.
The second ballot in to-day's elections for one-third of the seats in the French Senate, reveals little change in the respective strength of the parties.

It is not expected that the results of the third ballot, which are due later to-night, will make much difference to the position.

The state of the parties after the second ballot was as follows: Republicans 16, Left Republicans 10, Independent Radicals 11, Socialist Union, three, Socialists, four.

A third ballot is necessary for 17 constituencies. The result of the second ballot for Guadeloupe is not yet known.—Reuter.

Ataturk Fools His Doctors

ANKARA, Oct. 23.

It is announced that no further bulletins will be issued following the bulletin of last night, which stated that the acute symptoms of Kemal Ataturk's illness have now completely disappeared.—Reuter.

ROYAL BIRTHS IMMINENT

London, Oct. 23.

Royal births in direct succession to the throne are imminent in two Near-Eastern Kingdoms.

The parents of Princess Frederika, the 21-year-old Crown Princess of Greece, arrived at Athens to-day in anticipation of the birth of a child to their daughter, who married Crown Prince Paul of Greece last January.

In Egypt, the 17-year-old Queen Farida, who married King Farouk also last January, has moved to Has El Tin Palace, where a happy event is expected within a week or two.—Reuter.

150 SHIPS IN ARMADA OFF H.K.

What is probably the greatest armada of ships ever to appear in the waters of the Pacific was sighted off Shekko Beach, Hongkong, this morning.

The "Telegraph" is authoritatively informed that 150 ships were counted in the convoy, which was escorted by destroyers.

The vessels, mostly of the trawler type, were proceeding towards the Canton River delta.

It is presumed that they are supply ships proceeding from Bias Bay to the Pearl River with the object of taking supplies direct to the Japanese Army at Canton.

The fact that the ships have left their base in Bias Bay indicates that the Japanese warships have now cleared the boom from across the Pearl River, and that reports that Bocca Tigris forts have been evacuated are correct.

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ALAN DINWIDDIE

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WED: Richard Dix, Dolores Del Rio, Chester Morris

in "DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND"

TUE. & WED. Also Chinese Dancing show on stage

APPEAL TO PEOPLE

General Wu Teh-chen

Rallies Kwangtung

An Undisclosed Place, Oct. 23.

An appeal to the people of Kwangtung to help the Government to continue resistance to the Japanese invaders was contained in a manifesto issued by General Wu Teh-chen, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, yesterday.

General Wu asked all people of the province to do their best to help the Government in the resistance, especially in eliminating traitors and undertaking war-time service.

"Those who have guns should immediately join the self-defence corps and those who have no guns should join the army. The rich should contribute their money," he urged.

Reminding them of Japanese atrocities in North and Central China, and the hatred the Japanese have particularly for them, General Wu stated that all people of Kwangtung should swear to fight them to the

ART EXHIBITION

The annual exhibition of the Hongkong Art Club will be held at St. John's Cathedral Hall on Tuesday, November 8, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.; and on Wednesday, November 9, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Well-known local artists will exhibit their work, which will include Hongkong scenes, figures, and portrait studies executed in oil, water-colours and pastel.

General Wu revealed that the Kwangtung Provincial Government has been removed to an undisclosed place in accordance with instructions from the National Government and that it has mapped out a comprehensive plan for increasing its administrative efficiency to meet the military situation.

It is learned that General Wu called a meeting of the high officials of various organs under the Kwangtung Provincial Government yesterday when increase of administrative efficiency, replenishment of food supplies, promotion of reconstruction and other important war-time issues were thoroughly discussed.—Central News.

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BOMBING OF WARSHIP

Six Japanese Bombers' Attack on H.M.S. Sandpiper

SPLINTERS DAMAGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, FORWARD DECK

Yangtse River Incident May Have Repercussions

SIX HEAVY TYPE JAPANESE BOMBERS CARRIED OUT AN ATTACK ON H.M.S. SANDPIPER SHORTLY AFTER DAWN THIS MORNING. THE SUPERSTRUCTURE AND FORWARD DECK OF THE WARSHIP WERE STRUCK BY SPLINTERS FROM THE BOMBS, WHICH APPARENTLY FELL ALL AROUND THE SHIP BUT REGISTERED NO DIRECT HIT.

IT IS PRESUMED, ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO OFFICIAL MENTION IN THE REPORT, THAT THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ABOARD THE SANDPIPER WOULD BE BROUGHT INTO ACTION IN DEFENCE OF THE VESSEL.

THE ATTACK WAS MADE IN THE SIANGKIANG RIVER NEAR CHANGSHA, CAPITAL OF HUNAN PROVINCE.

A "United Press" message states that the British naval authorities in Shanghai stated that "H.M.S. Sandpiper was apparently deliberately attacked by the Japanese planes."

The Shanghai report states that several cabins and the superstructures were superficially damaged by six bombs.

Questioned regarding the "United Press" report, the naval authorities in Hongkong state that in the absence of detailed accounts of the incident, it cannot be said here whether the attack was deliberate or unintentional.

Like all other British warships in the Far East, the British ensign was prominently painted on the superstructure and awning of the Sandpiper, and it seems hardly likely that it could not have been observed that the ship was British.

H.M.S. Sandpiper is a gunboat of 185 tons. She was commissioned at Shanghai five years ago and was then attached to the Yangtse Patrol.

150 SHIPS IN ARMADA OFF H.K.

What is probably the greatest armada of ships ever to appear in the waters of the Pacific was sighted off Shekko Beach, Hongkong, this morning.

The "Telegraph" is authoritatively informed that 150 ships were counted in the convoy, which was escorted by destroyers.

The vessels, mostly of the trawler type, were proceeding towards the Canton River delta.

It is presumed that they are supply ships proceeding from Blas Bay to the Pearl River with the object of taking supplies direct to the Japanese Army at Canton.

The fact that the ships have left their base in Blas Bay indicates that the Japanese warships have now cleared the boom from across the Pearl River, and that reports that Bocca Tigris forts have been evacuated are correct.

Her armaments consist of one 3.7 inch gun and a six-pounder.

According to the last available Naval List the ship is under the command of Lt. Cmdr. W. E. J. James, who was appointed on August 27, 1936.

The other officer aboard the ship is Lt. H. R. Rycroft, who was appointed in March last year.

It is officially announced that there were no casualties among the complement of the gunboat.

It appears almost certain that international repercussions will be the outcome of the incident.

JAPANESE CONSUL TOLD

Mr. Nakamura, Consul General for Japan in Hongkong, was informed of the incident by the Telegraph.

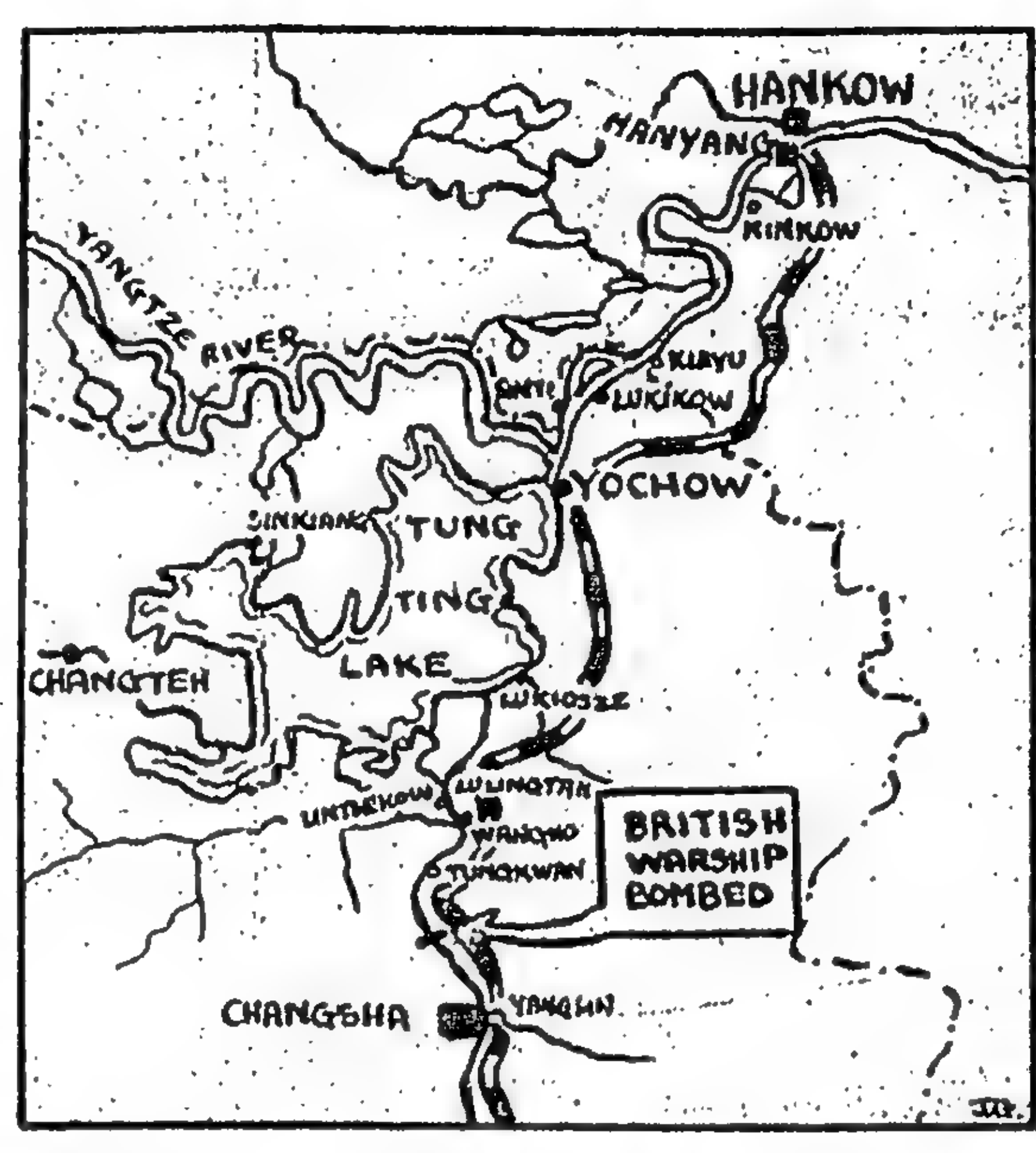
"I have had no report yet," he told Telegraph.

Changsha is a Treaty port about 200 miles south of Hankow, on the Canton-Hankow Railway.

It is on the west bank of the Siangkiang River, which drains into Tung Ting Lake and thence into the Yangtse at Yochow.

The Sandpiper was in the Siangkiang River at a point about 100 miles south of the Yangtse.

Heavy Japanese aerial bombings have been carried out almost incessantly in this area during the past week.



Japanese Detain Dollar Liner

BIG SILVER SHIPMENT ABOARD

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24.

THE JAPANESE authorities here have detained the Dollar liner President Coolidge, which is making its first call at Shanghai since the bombing of the President Hoover last year.

HANKOW SAFETY ZONE IS FIXED

Hankow, Oct. 24.

Father Jacquelin, famed for his relief work during the battle for Shanghai, stated yesterday that the matter of a refugee zone in Hankow had been definitely settled.

The area embraces the administrative districts One, Two and Three and also a Chinese area as far as the railway line.

He said the former area had been fully agreed upon, but the Chinese area, will, of course, be subject to the approval of the Japanese.

The Foreign Residents' Association is publishing an announcement today requesting foreigners in the outlying districts to move into the administrative districts.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

Hankow, Oct. 24.

The Hankow Safety Zone Committee, whose headquarters are at the Kinchen Bank, issued a communique this morning which stated: "The Hankow refugee zone for which the Hankow and Shanghai committees have been working for some time is now recognised. The area is in accordance with the original minimum requirements of the Hankow Committee. The Committee is now going on with the completion of its preparations."

A committee spokesman, questioned as to the extent of the minimum requirements, said: "The area includes from the Russian and German Concessions to a strip of land between them and the railway, and includes geographically the S.A.D. Three (former British) and French Concessions."—United Press.

The President Coolidge is carrying National City Bank and Chase Bank silver shipments from Shanghai to the United States.

It is reported that the United States Consulate is investigating the detention of Coolidge.

Japanese customs officials have refused clearance papers.

The vessel was originally scheduled to clear the port this morning.

The silver shipment is mostly jewelry and tableware which Chinese patriots have contributed to the Chinese war chest.

A United States Marine escort party has gone aboard the President Coolidge with a cargo of silver estimated to be worth \$4,500,000.—United Press.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS

Shanghai, Oct. 24.

The departure of the President Coolidge to America, scheduled for this morning, was delayed by the refusal of the Japanese-controlled customs to issue a permit for the shipment of 100 cases of silver loaded aboard the liner.

Mr. John Gauss, the American Consul-General, and Mr. Hidaka are now negotiating the matter.

It is presumed that the Japanese contend that the silver is owned by the Chinese National Government.

The President Coolidge which was recently taken over by the American Maritime Commission, and is therefore semi-owned by the American Government, has announced that the departure has been postponed until tomorrow morning.—Reuter.

First British Refugees Report Machine-Gunned

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY with the bombing of the British gunboat Sandpiper near Changsha two British subjects who arrived in Hongkong from Canton this morning reported that their car and launch, conspicuously covered by British flags, were the subjects of deliberate attacks from Japanese planes.

The two men are the first to arrive in Hongkong since the Japanese capture of Canton and the subsequent burning and looting of the city.

JAPANESE CLAIM FORTS OCCUPIED

Bocca Tigris in Hands Of Landing Parties

THE BOCCA TIGRIS forts, the first important Chinese fortress on the eastern bank of the Pearl River about 30 miles downstream from Canton, was captured by Japanese troops on Sunday evening, according to an official Japanese communique issued this afternoon.

Bocca Tigris and the Chinese positions in its neighbourhood, were under heavy bombing by the Japanese naval air forces throughout Saturday.

In the teeth of heavy gun fire, Japanese warships went up Pearl River. At the mouth of the river, several ships are laid to block the river, but sweeping operations to clear the obstruction are now in progress.

The Chinese troops retreating in a north-easterly direction from Canton were subjected to heavy bombing by Japanese navy aircraft. No less than 170 Chinese tanks and armoured motor-cars were hit and wrecked, the communique claims.

The Japanese naval and army forces started movements on Saturday to go up Pearl River. Defying Chinese heavy gun fire, they successfully effected landing at the mouth of the river. The landing forces are pressing inland.

Japanese warships moved to Pearl River in the morning, and engaged in bombardment on the Chinese forces on the west bank of the river to cover the landing operation of the army forces.

The Japanese forces which turned northward from Wuchow and pressed (Continued on Page 5.)

SHOPS BROKEN INTO

At night the shops were broken open, especially in the wealthy area, (Continued on Page 5.)

LATE NEWS

Telephone—26615

JAPAN'S TERMS FOR PEACE

Tokyo, Oct. 24.

Asked at this morning's press conference whether there were any indications that China wanted peace, a spokesman of the Foreign Office replied: "Mr. Wang Ching-wei is reported to have told Reuter that China is ready to enter peace negotiations with Japan, but we of course, have not been directly informed of this from the Chinese side."

Questioned whether Japan would be ready to talk peace if China was prepared, the spokesman replied: "If and when the actual Chinese leaders become aware of the uselessness and futility of their anti-Japanese policy, and also realise that peace, safety and prosperity for China lies in co-operation with Japan, then the time will come when Japan will enter into peace negotiations with China."

The spokesman was non-committal when asked to define the "actual Chinese leaders," and refused to say whether he included Chiang Kai-shek among them.—Reuter.

Amah Winners of \$88,800 Race Sweep In Dispute

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY AMAHS who allege they are shareholders in the syndicate which won the big \$88,800 Cash Sweep prize at the Races on Saturday stormed the Yaumatei Police Station this morning.

They had been asked to go there to register their names, following a dispute with the amah holding the winning ticket.

It is alleged that representations were made to Messrs. Linstead and Davis, Secretaries of the Hongkong Jockey Club, by the Police early this morning, requesting that payment of the prize be stopped. These representations, it is stated, have now been withdrawn.

The "Telegraph" understands that the holder of the winning ticket has consulted a Solicitor, while a large number of persons alleging they have shares in the ticket have also taken legal advice.

The holder of the ticket states, it is alleged, that only fifty-five persons have shares in the winning ticket.

At 10 o'clock this morning, 120 had registered at the Yaumatei Police Station as "shareholders" and by noon the total number had swollen to 190.

Solicitors are now endeavouring to unravel the tangle to the satisfaction of all concerned. (See Earlier Story on Page 2.)

STIFF FIGHT FOR FORTS

Official Japanese communique issued in Tokyo this morning reports landing by Japanese Marines at Bocca Tigris at 10 a.m. yesterday. Following stiff resistance, fortifications were reduced and occupied at 4 p.m. (Further Late News on Page 12.)

Wyndham Street.

HUNGARY CLIMBS DOWN TO CZECHS

Italo-German Intervention Responsible

READY TO MEET CZECHO-SLOVAKIA DEMANDS HALFWAY

Budapest, Oct. 23. A speedy settlement of the frontier dispute between Hungary and Czechoslovakia was foreshadowed in Budapest this evening when it became known that apparently, on the advice of Germany and Italy, the Hungarian Government had decided to modify its standpoint by declaring itself prepared to agree to a settlement of the Hungarian claims in respect of Czechoslovakia on a purely racial basis.

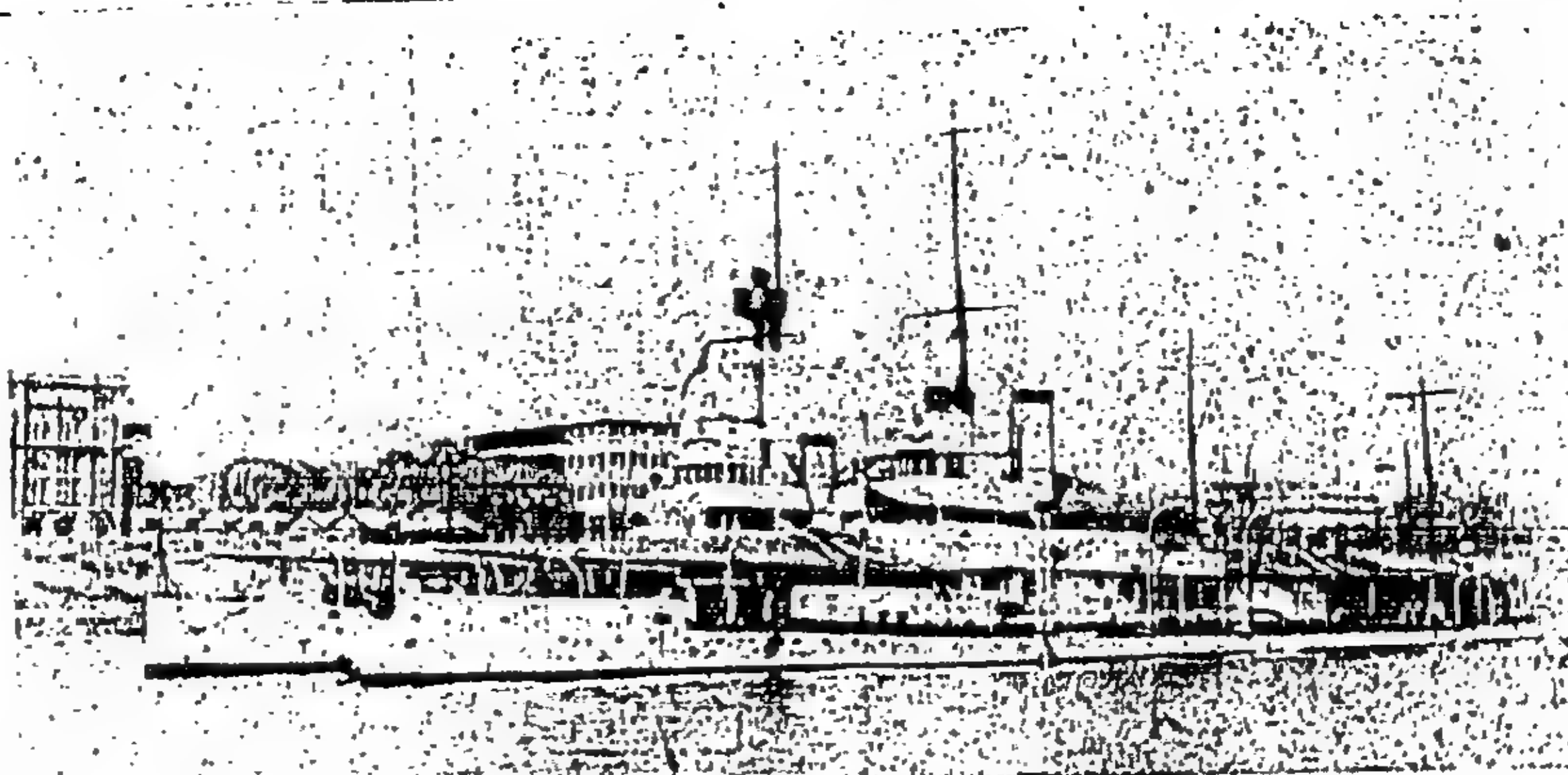
It would appear that the events took a dramatic turn upon the receipt in Budapest of the so-called fourth Czech plan. This plan had been handed to the Hungarian military attaché in Prague and taken to Budapest by car. The Czech proposals were then immediately subjected to a careful examination by Premier Imre and his leading Cabinet Ministers.

Premier Imre and his Foreign Minister Dr. von Kánya, then had an audience with Admiral von Horthy, the Hungarian Regent. Later in the day the Hungarian counter-proposals were drawn up. At first it was presumed that the mere fact of the Hungarian Government formulating the new proposals was, in itself, an indication that the Czech plan was regarded in Budapest as being inadequate. From a reliable source it was learnt, however, that the Hungarian counter-proposals take account of the ethnographical factors to a far greater degree than did the Czech proposals, which fail to find an endorsement in Budapest because they disregard certain important towns with a predominantly Hungarian population. The position on Sunday evening was such that one could safely pre-

dict a severe tussle between the two countries over the fate of the towns of Kaschau, Uchred and Munkacs as they are claimed by both Hungarians and Slovaks. It would appear therefore that the Hungarians have based their counter-proposals on the argument that a full acceptance of the ethnographical principle demands for one thing the incorporation of these towns in the territory to be ceded by Czechoslovakia to Hungary—Trans-Oceania.

COMMUNIQUE REJECTS PROPOSALS. Budapest, Oct. 23. A communique was issued to-day stating that the latest Czech proposals which arrived yesterday evening "are unacceptable in their present form. The important cities of Bratislava, Neutra, Uzhrood and Munkacs would remain under Czech sovereignty. The Hungarian Council of Ministers have been deputed to deliver a detailed reply through the regular diplomatic channels." Meanwhile, Dr. Imre, the Premier, has intensified his drive towards totalitarianism, an article in the official newspapers warning political opponents to "stand aside, or be silent."

The article flatly rejects a compromise with the Government's argument, indicating that sweeping social and economic changes are planned. —United Press.



H.M.S. SANDPIPER which was bombed by six Japanese planes this morning.

Chinese Leaders Said In H.K.



WANG CHUNG-HUI

THOUSAND DIE: SHIP BOMBED

Terrible Japanese Atrocity In Yangtse River

Hankow, Oct. 23. ABOUT 1,000 PASSENGERS aboard the steamer Kiang Hsin of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., are believed to have been either killed or wounded when Japanese aircraft bombed the vessel in the Yangtse at Changlingki near Yoyang at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Yoyang was raided twice by Japanese machines yesterday. Nine enemy machines first appeared over Changsha at 10.05 in the morning, drawing heavy fire from Chinese anti-aircraft batteries. They flew northward to Palshui station, 40 miles north of Changsha on the Canton-Hankow Railway, where they dropped two bombs, causing slight damage to the railway track.

After raiding Palshui, they proceeded to Yoyang, releasing several bombs at Changlingki. In the afternoon nine other planes again made their appearance over Yoyang and Changlingki. It was at this time that the Kiang Hsin was bombed.

Yunki station, 14 miles north of Changsha on the Canton-Hankow Railway, was also raided by these planes. About 10 missiles were dropped, killing and wounding more than 10 civilians.—Central News.

NEW JUSTICE OF APPEAL

London, Oct. 23. Sir Herbert de Parcq, a Justice of the King's Bench, has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal, in place of Sir Frederick Greer, who has resigned.

Mr. Wingfield-Stable, K.C., has been appointed a Justice to the King's Bench.—Reuter.

DURING THE WEEK-END authoritative but unofficial Chinese sources reported that Messrs. Wang Chung-hui, Foreign Minister, and Wang Ching-wei, arrived secretly in Hongkong on Saturday morning. Efforts by the "Telegraph" to officially confirm these rumours have met with no success.

However, a "Telegraph" representative has statements from two Chinese who allege that they have already spoken to Mr. Wang Ching-wei in Hongkong.

The purpose of the visit to Hongkong, it is the rumour, is in connection with peace negotiations. The name of the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Kerr-Clark-Kerr, has been freely mentioned as mediator.

This part of the rumour, however, has been definitely quashed firstly, by an official statement by the Ambassador to the "Telegraph" that he is not participating in any mediating task and that he has seen neither Mr. Wang Chung-hui nor Mr. Wang Ching-wei and, secondly, by the departure for Chungking of the Ambassador at midnight.

Support for the rumours that the two Chinese leaders is, however, forthcoming from United Press, which reports that they are in Hongkong. It is also stated that Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. W. H. Donald, the Generalissimo's Australian adviser, are in Hongkong.

The "Telegraph" interviewed Mr. T. V. Soong regarding the rumours. When asked to confirm or deny reports that Madame Chiang Kai-shek was in Hongkong, Mr. Soong replied: "The report is a monstrous fabrication. Madame Chiang, to the best of my knowledge, is not here."

"Have you heard that Mr. Wang Chung-hui and Mr. Wang Ching-wei are in Hongkong?" Mr. Soong was asked.

"I have nothing further to say," Mr. Soong replied.

RUUMOUR DISCOUNTED

Rumours that Mr. Wang Ching-wei is in Hongkong are discounted by Japanese reports, which state that he is definitely in Chungking.

The Japanese report continues that an important conference is being held in the Chinese capital. In addition to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, it is attended by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. H. H. Kung.

Ataturk Fools His Doctors

ANKARA, Oct. 23. It is announced that no further bulletins will be issued following the bulletin of last night, which stated that the acute symptoms of Kemal Ataturk's illness have now completely disappeared.—Reuter.

ROYAL BIRTHS IMMINENT

London, Oct. 23. Royal births in direct succession to the throne are imminent in two Near-Eastern kingdoms. The parents of Princess Frederika, the 21 year-old Crown Princess of Greece, arrived at Athens to-day in anticipation of the birth of a child to their daughter, who married Crown Prince Paul of Greece last January. In Egypt, the 17 year-old Queen Farouk, who married King Farouk also last January, has moved to Ras El Tin Palace, where a happy event is expected within a week or two.—Reuter.



WANG CHING-WEI

NO MAJOR CHANGES IN CABINET

Premier Expected To Decide

LONDON, Oct. 23. A SWEEPING RECONSTRUCTION of the Cabinet, following the resignation of Mr. A. Duff-Cooper, and the death of Lord Stanley, is regarded as unlikely.

The creation of three new ministries—National Defence, Supply, and Civil Shipping—which has been the subject of speculation, is thought to be quite out of the question, and some circles will be very surprised if even one new Ministry is created at present, though eventually some kind of Ministry to co-ordinate more closely the national defence departments is thought a possibility. Sir John Anderson has been mentioned in this connection.

It is pointed out that Government machinery already exists through which a great deal could be done, such as the compilation of a National Register, and despite criticisms, much already has been accomplished, and the armament programme is steadily rising in volume.

Captain Euan Wallace is mentioned as a likely candidate for one of the vacancies in the Cabinet. Captain David Margesson has been regarded by many in high quarters as an ideal First Lord of the Admiralty, but there is reason to believe that he may not wish to leave his present post as chief Government Whip.

PREMIER'S RETURN

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's return from Chequers to-morrow morning marks the beginning of another week of political activity. Although great reticence is observed in official circles regarding new appointments to the Cabinet, there is a growing feeling in political circles that the Duke of Devonshire, at present Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, may become the new Dominions Secretary. It is also thought that Captain Margesson may be persuaded to overcome his reluctance to relinquish his position as chief Whip, and to accept the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, recently vacated by Mr. Duff Cooper.

The question of whether the Anglo-Italian pact can now be ratified is expected to be discussed by the British Cabinet on Wednesday, when, if the Ministers feel the time is now ripe, a date will be fixed with Italy on which the pact will become effective.

Prior to that date Parliament will be given an opportunity to discuss the matter in accordance with the Prime Minister's pledge to the House of Commons.—Reuter.

Death Threat To Arabs Who Register Names

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23. THE RECENT GOVERNMENT order that an male inhabitants over 16 years of age should register for cards of identity has resulted in the Arab leaders issuing counter-orders to their countrymen, in which they declare that anyone known to have obtained one of these cards will be summarily shot dead.

The Government order is intended primarily to ascertain the loyal elements in the Arab peasantry, who constitute the bulk of the population. Buildings at the Jaffa railway station were set afire this morning but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

The First Royal Dragoons have arrived on board the British steamer Teiresias, at Haifa.—Reuter.

JEWISH OPPOSITION

London, Oct. 23. At a meeting in London to-day of the Jewish Board of Deputies representing Jews in the British Empire, a resolution was passed opposing the restriction of Jewish immigration to Palestine, or the relegation of Jews in Palestine to the status of a minority.

The resolution also welcomed the decision of the British authorities to employ effective measures to suppress terrorism in Palestine, "in the interests of Jews and Arabs alike."

The resolution expressed the conviction that the restoration ordered by the Government would pave the way for a more enduring co-operation between Jews and Arabs in the development of prosperity in the country.

The resolution added that the Board was convinced that a permanent settlement of the Palestine problem must be based on the historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine, and the right, internationally guaranteed to the Jewish people as embodied in the Palestine mandate which Britain accepted as a sacred trust.

The resolution concluded that the desperate need of the masses of Jewish people who were the victims of hate and persecution, for a per-

MANY DEATHS REPORTED

Jerusalem, Oct. 23. Fresh outbreaks of disorder and countless acts of sabotage marked the week-end in Palestine. Reports to hand on Sunday evening are very meagre.

It is known, however, that intermittent firing in Jerusalem occurred in course of which one Jew was wounded and one Arab shot. A systematic search for Arab irregulars was carried out all day Sunday, in spite of the extended British military operations. Arab irregulars are still in a defiant mood. They let it be known on Sunday in Jerusalem, for instance, that beginning on October 25, the first day of Arab fasting, the Arab population would boycott the electric light supply.

The Synagogue and the Jewish school in Hebron have been burned to the ground. An Arab policeman was shot.

In Jaffa Arab irregulars forced their way into the Ottoman Bank and set fire to the building after being in possession of it for several hours. A military and police camp was attacked in Gaza. Details of this affair, in course of which Arab irregulars kept up incessant fire from the surrounding hills, are still lacking.

In the neighbourhood of Tulkarem two landmines exploded under a military truck on the railway from Haifa to Lyda. Little damage was done. One British soldier was wounded.

A military patrol was ambushed

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WEDNESDAY at the QUEEN'S

OPERATIONS TO CONTINUE

Japanese Army Plans In S. China

MILITARY CHIEF ADMITS MANY DIFFICULTIES

Canton, Oct. 24.

IN his first press interview following his landing in South China, Lieut.-General Mikio Furusho, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in South China, declared on Sunday that the Japanese military operations would not be relaxed even after the fall of Canton until the policies to resist against Japan and co-operate with Communists have been renounced by the Chinese.

Granting the interview upon his entry into the city on Sunday afternoon, General Furusho voiced high satisfaction at the successful occupation of Canton within 10 days of the landing of the expeditionary forces in Bias Bay on October 12.

While attributing the brilliant results of the recent drive to the august virtues of His Majesty, the Emperor, the Commander-in-Chief simultaneously voiced great appreciation for the self-sacrificing efforts offered by the officers and men in his forces. He thanked the people at home for their earnest support and sympathy. Especial appreciation was voiced by General Furusho for the services done by the native citizens of Formosa who accompanied the expeditionary forces across the Ocean into the Continent.

Deep condolences and sympathy were also expressed by the supreme commander for the officers and men who lost their lives or who have been wounded in the recent operations in South China.

CANTON A BREEDING GROUND

"Canton has hitherto been regarded as the breeding grounds for anti-Japanese and pro-Communist manoeuvres," General Furusho declared. "Since the outbreak of the hostilities, the city of Canton has operated as an important base for the import of weapons and munitions from third Powers."

"The Chinese forces, from the outset of the present incident, have suffered successive defeats at the hands of the Imperial Army and Navy forces. The National Government has already sacrificed a million of officers and men. After they lost Nanking, their capital, last winter, they suffered a crushing defeat in Hsueh-chow this spring and the Wuhan city area is now in imminent danger."

"Notwithstanding that four hundred million people throughout the country have been driven into a miserable plight, the National Government is still indulging in the illusions of the war of resistance against Japan."

"The Japanese Empire is profound."

ly regretting the state of affairs for the sake of her neighbouring nation. "The dispatch of the expeditionary force to South China is aimed at wiping out the hotbeds of manoeuvres for resistance against Japan and co-operation with Communists in Kwangtung and thus at dissuading the National Government of their empty dreams."

"Although the city of Canton has fallen, it could not be excused, if only for the sake of humanity, that the elements who were unable to realize the true intention of Japan, have wrecked important cultural establishments including electric light and water service equipment and have resorted to the reckless tactics of setting fire to the city before they evacuated the district."

STILL MANY DIFFICULTIES

"We are aware that there still exist many kinds of difficulties and obstacles in the way of the Japanese who are determined to see that these anti-Japanese elements have repented of their past mistakes and abstained from the policies of resisting against Japan and co-operating with Communists, and that ultimately the foundation has been solidly laid for the establishment of lasting peace in East Asia."

"The intention of the Japanese forces never to discontinue their military operations until their ultimate aims have been attained, may be testified by the fact that the Japanese forces have already resumed their advance northward from Canton."

SUPREME NAVAL HEAD IS REVEALED

Tokyo, Oct. 24. The supreme commander of the Japanese naval forces participating in the campaign in South China is Vice-Admiral Koshiro Shiozawa, the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters announces.

Vice-Admiral Shiozawa was formerly the Naval Attaché to the Japanese Embassy in London, and was later Chief-of-Staff of the Combined Fleet and concurrently Chief-of-Staff of the First Fleet.

At the time of the first Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932, he was the Commander-in-Chief of the First

RECORD VOLUNTEER CAMPS EXPECTED

EFFICIENT Volunteers will be at Fanning next month, under canvas in the annual training camps of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps. It is expected that the general conditions over the world and in the Far East particularly which have given such a stimulus to military organisation, will lead to a record attendance at the camps.

The numbers of the Volunteers themselves, though not published, are known to have reached a record, including as they do, a good number of Chinese who were not eligible in previous years. The arrangement of holding the camps in two consecutive weeks instead of four week-ends is new.

The camps will be as follows: 1st Camp, Wednesday, November 2 to the afternoon of Sunday, November 6: Corps Signals, Mobile Column, No. 3, M. G. Company, No. 4, M. G. Company, A. A. Company, Machine Section, Pay section.

2nd Camp, Wednesday, November 9 to the afternoon of Sunday, November 13: Lyon Light Section, Machine Gun Troop, No. 1 M. G. Company, No. 2 M. G. Company, No. 3 M. G. Company, A. A. Company, Machine Gun Signals, Medical Section, Pay Section.

Attendance in camp for four days is a condition of efficiency (A.S.C. Company excepted). Arrival after 8 a.m. or departure after 5 p.m. will not count as a day's attendance in camp. The attendance for four days at camp is also a condition of receiving a bonus at the end of the training year.

EMPLOYERS ASKED TO CO-OPERATE

Letters signed by the Commandant have been addressed to employers requesting them to grant permission for those members of the Corps employed by them, to attend camp. "Should you have difficulty in obtaining your employers' permission you should inform the O.C. your unit without delay," states the official notice.

Only Corps uniform may be worn in camp and Volunteers should travel to camp in uniform. Helmets will not be taken to camp but Greatcoats will.

Overseas Service Squadron. He then went through the posts of the chairman of the Publicity Commission, commander of the Chinese Naval Station, chief of the Naval Air Force Headquarters, and commander of the Malacca Naval Station. Domel.

READY TO BLOW UP HANKOW

Hankow, Oct. 24. Explosions were heard this morning from the former British Consulate and nearby buildings, including much foreign property.

It is very reliably reported that the British Consulate is already prepared for demolition, and the Chinese authorities have promised to give 24 hours notice to foreigners before blowing up the place.—United Press.

DYNAMITE PLACED

Hankow, Oct. 24. Dynamite fuses are at present being placed in all Japanese buildings in Hankow. Most of these are alongside foreign property, and one of the buildings mined to-day is within ten yards of the British Consulate-General.

The authorities have promised to give foreigners 24 hours warning to evacuate before they set fire to the fuses.—Reuter.

CARDINAL INNITZER'S DEFENCE

Refutes Charges in Letter To Churches

Vienna, Oct. 23. Catholic churches throughout Austria to-day heard without making any demonstrations, Cardinal Innitzer's message disclaiming the Nazi assertions that he precipitated the riots on October 7.

At St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna, a man circulated among the congregation prior to the reading of the message, whispering advice to refrain from any demonstration.

The message, commenting on October 7, stated: "The young peoples' demonstration at the service was neither foreseen nor desired by me. It is not true that the youths sang political songs during the service, or that I spoke the words 'The Nazis have decided upon a fight and I am ready for it,' which are attributed to me. I had not overlooked the historic significance of the hour in which my own home, the Sudetenland was returned to the Reich, but I thanked the Fuehrer along with other German Cardinals, and ordered a thanksgiving service and the ringing of the church bells."

"I am still of the conviction that all Catholics are bound in convenience to fulfil their duties to the State. However, a bishop must at all times fulfil his oath to defend the rights which belong to the Church."—United Press.

Nation's Art Treasures Sent Away

Some of the pictures from the National Gallery have been removed to places of safety, the removal taking place after dusk and under military escort.

Mr. F. J. G. Rawlins, who is in charge of the gallery's A.R.P. scheme, has made plans for the care of the whole of the 3,300 pictures.

The central rooms, containing works of the Italian schools, are closed and the staff is working to-night to crate the pictures.

At the British Museum red tabs have been placed on hundreds of treasures to indicate that they are to be first for removal.

Some will be housed in deep tunnels, and others taken to country houses.

The thousands of exhibits remaining will be protected by sandbags, and the glass roof will be boarded and sandbagged.

MUST NOT EASE OFF Most public buildings in the heart of London have been supplied with material and black paint for darkening windows. County Hall, the headquarters of the L.C.C., has thick brown paper already pasted over many of the windows.

While the Home Office is satisfied with the progress of gas-mask distribution, it emphasises that there must be no slackening in the work because of apparent easing in the international situation.

NEW ALTITUDE MARK

Rome, Oct. 22. A new world altitude record for single-engined aircraft, at present held by Britain, is claimed for Major Pezzi, who flew at a height of 68,000 feet. The English record holder was the late Squadron-Leader R. M. J. Adam, who reached a height of 53,937 feet in June 1937.—Reuter.

POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS PARCEL MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The Christmas Parcel Mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office at Noon on Friday, the 11th November per S.S. "Hampshire" and is due to arrive at London on the 16th December, 1938. The Public are kindly requested to post early.

AIR MAIL LETTERS

Surcharged air mail letters may be posted in the ordinary posting boxes. They should be clearly marked "By Air Mail" and bear authentic postage. Insufficiently prepaid letters may be taxed with double the deficiency or forwarded by Steam Service, at the discretion of the Post Office.

AIR MAIL SERVICES

Air Mail Services to Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin, and Peking are temporarily suspended.

PARCEL POST

Parcel Post Services via Canton are temporarily suspended.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and Postcards for Europe (except Great Britain and Ireland) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Date
Shanghai and Swatow	Kingyuan	October 25.
Parcels from Calcutta and Straits	Kumsang	October 25.
Japan and Shanghai	Taihyabius	October 25.
Parcels from Calcutta and Straits	Tilawa	October 25.
Saigon	Emp. of Russia	October 26.
Manila	Felix Rousset	October 26.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 20th October	Imperial Airways Plane	October 26.
Japan and Shanghai	Athos II	October 27.
Shanghai	Glenogle	October 27.
Parcels and Papers only for Calcutta (Letters and Papers) London, date 29th Sept. and London Parcels—London date, 22nd September.	Rawalpindi	October 27.
Straits	Somali	October 27.
Japan and Shanghai	Ranchi	October 27.
Tientsin and Swatow	Cheking	October 28.
Manila	Conte Rosso	October 29.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 23rd October	Imperial Airways Plane	October 29.
Java	Tjilalak	October 29.
Straits	Diomed	October 30.
Japan and Shanghai	Mennon	November 1.
Java and Manila	Tjilengara	November 1.
Straits	Van Heutz	November 1.
Japan	Arizona Maru	November 2.
Manila	Gutensau	November 2.
Japan	Nellore	November 2.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time.
Monday		
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 31st October.	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Oct. 24. K.P.O. Reg. Oct. 24, 5 p.m. Ord. Oct. 24, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O. Reg. Oct. 24, 5 p.m. Ord. Oct. 24, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Imperial Airways Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 31st October.	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Oct. 24. K.P.O. Reg. Oct. 24, 5 p.m. Ord. Oct. 24, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O. Reg. Oct. 24, 5 p.m. Ord. Oct. 24, 7 p.m.
Swatow, Foochow and Tientsin	Newchwang	Mon., Oct. 24, 7 p.m.
Tuesday		
Fort Bayard and Halphong	Jan Dupuis	Tues., Oct. 25, 8.30 a.m.
Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya	Tjiladane	Tues., Oct. 25, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow and Tientsin	Tingsang	Tues., Oct. 25, 10.30 a.m.
Pakhol	Kingsu	Tues., Oct. 25, Noon
Swatow and Amoy	Halching	Tues., Oct. 25, 2 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Felix Rousset	Tues., Oct. 25, 4.30 p.m.
Formosa	M/V Tai Ping	Tues., Oct. 25, 7.00 p.m.
Wednesday		
Parcels and Papers only for Calcutta (Letters and Papers) London, date 29th Sept. and London Parcels—London date, 22nd September.	Sulung	Wed., Oct. 26, Noon
Shanghai and Japan	Felix Rousset	Wed., Oct. 26, 1.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Chungking by the "C.N.A.C. Plane"—due Vancouver B.C., 14th November and Europe (except Great Britain and Elre) via Siberia.	C.N.A.C. Airways Direct Service	Wed., Oct. 26. G.P.O. and K.P.O. Reg. Oct. 26, 2.30 p.m. Ord. Oct. 26, 3 p.m.
Halphong	Tai Seun Hong	Wed., Oct. 26, 3 p.m.
Japan	Tilawa	Wed., Oct. 26, 9.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., Central and South America and (Parcels and Papers only for Canada)—due Vancouver B.C., 14th November and Europe (except Great Britain and Elre) via Siberia.	Empress of Russia	Wed., Oct. 26. G.P.O. and K.P.O. Reg. Oct. 26, 5 p.m. Ord. Oct. 27, 9.15 a.m.
Thursday		
Swatow	Szechuen	Thurs., Oct. 27, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow and Tientsin	Wingsang	Thurs., Oct. 27, 2.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 3rd November.	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Oct. 27. K.P.O. Reg. Oct. 27, 5 p.m. Ord. Oct. 27, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O. Reg. Oct. 27, 5 p.m. Ord. Oct. 27, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 5th November.	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Oct. 27. K.P.O. Reg. Oct. 27, 5 p.m. Ord. Oct. 27, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O. Reg. Oct. 27, 5 p.m. Ord. Oct. 27, 7 p.m.
Saigon	Athos II	Thurs., Oct. 27, 7 p.m.
Japan	Kumsang	Thurs., Oct. 27, 7 p.m.
Friday		
Shanghai and Japan	Rawalpindi	Fri., Oct. 28, 10.30 a.m.
Pakhol and Halphong	Kingyuan	Fri., Oct. 28, Noon.
Saturday		
Shanghai	Conte Rosso	Sat., Oct. 29, 8.30 a.m.
Amoy	Shantung	Sat., Oct. 29, 4.30 p.m.
Sunday		
Halphong	Canton	Sun., Oct. 30, 9.00 a.m.
Monday		
Dairen	Taihyabius	Mon., Oct. 31, 9.30 a.m.
Tuesday		
Parcels only for Singapore, Penang Mennon, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Marseilles and London—due London, 7th December	G.P.O. and K.P.O. Parcels	Tues., Nov. 1. K.P.O. Reg. Nov. 1, 5 p.m.
Wednesday		
Shanghai	Gutensau	Wed., Nov. 2, 9.30 a.m.
Halphong	Sandviken	Wed., Nov. 2, 10.00 a.m.
Beira, Lourenco Marques and (Parcels and Papers only for South Africa)	Arizona Maru	Wed., Nov. 2, 2.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 5th Nov.	Pan-American Airways Plane	Wed., Nov. 2. K.P.O. Reg. Nov. 2, 5 p.m. Ord. Nov. 2, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O. Reg. Nov. 2, 5 p.m. Ord. Nov. 2, 7 p.m.

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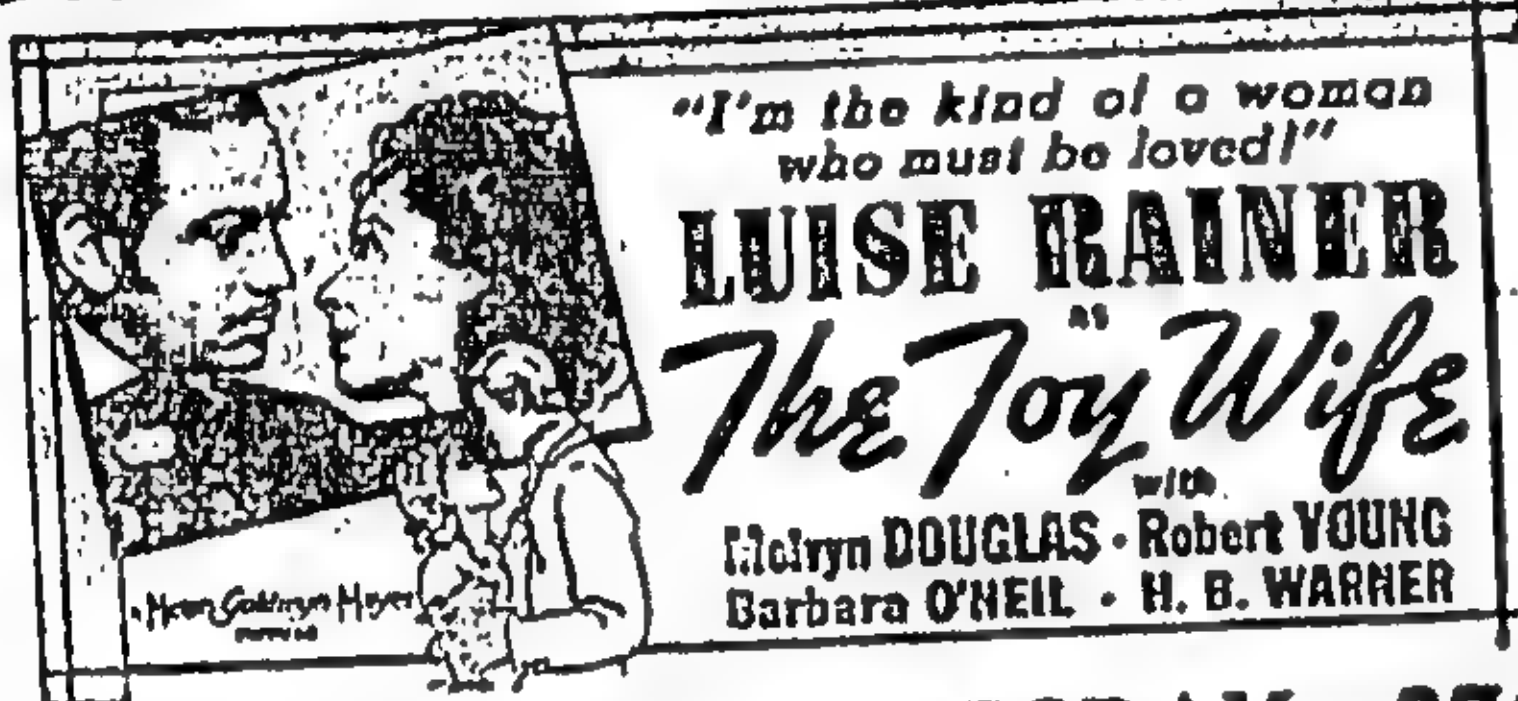
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All you have to do is to name the winners of the first and second division football games shown below to be held on Saturday, November 5, 1938. You must also designate what you believe will be the approximate goals scored by each winning team.

FIRST DIVISION

St. Joseph's vs. Royal Scots
Middlesex vs. S. China "B"
K'loon F.C. vs. Polico
H.K.F.C. vs. Kwong Wah

SECOND DIVISION

Middlesex vs. R.A.O.C.
South China vs. Kwong Wah
K'loon F.C. vs. Polico
H.K.F.C. vs. Engineers
St. Joseph's vs. Royal Scots



RULES

There is no entrance fee to this contest. Each guess must be submitted on a sheet of paper with your name and address and mailed to the King's Theatre "TEST PILOT FOOTBALL CONTEST" not later than Thursday, Nov. 3, 1938. Each guess must also be accompanied by the counterfoil of the ticket to see either one of the pictures TOY WIFE or TEST PILOT. Each entrant can submit as many guesses as desired. This contest will not be open to any one associated with the motion picture industry.

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Parents Refuse To Sell Part Of Baby's Sweep Ticket

Kathleen Dunnett Still Stands To Win £30,000

AFTER careful consideration during the week-end, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dunnett, of 178, Nathan Road, Kowloon, have decided to refuse an offer received from London to sell a share of their daughter Kathleen's ticket in the Irish Sweep on the Cesarewitch.

Magistrate On Prehistoric Hongkong

FINDS IN HONGKONG of great scientific importance were described by Mr. W. Schofield, the Hongkong Police Magistrate, who is now on leave, in a recent broadcast from England entitled "Prehistoric Research in Hongkong." He said that discoveries of stone axes found in Hongkong have helped to reveal a culture unknown till the last year or two, that of the pre-Chinese tribes of the south-east coast of China. They demonstrate relation to the classic culture of North China and indicate a connection between the mainland civilization and the island world of the Pacific, said Mr. Schofield.

FIRST BRITISH REFUGEES REPORT MACHINE-GUNNED

(Continued from Page 1.)

and as soon as the goods have been raised, the building is set on fire, and under a dense pall of smoke that the two men set out in their launch, covered with Union Jacks and headed for the mouth of the river.

Shortly after leaving the city, Japanese planes swooped low overhead, and intermittent firing could be heard. Throughout the whole journey, the travellers were scarcely ever out of hearing of the roar of aeroplanes and once were they the actual object of attack.

The lone raider apparently decided to have some fun and scattered the water round the launch repeatedly, narrowly missing the launch. The flags were so conspicuous that the aviator could not have avoided seeing them.

Later on the launch passed dozens of junks similarly manned, and it was obvious that the whole delta was swarming with deserters who had taken to the water to get what loot they could while their comrades carried on depredations in the city. Late in the evening, the launch reached Shekkl where Japanese aeroplanes, which had come and gone over their heads the whole journey, had begun scattering leaflets over the countryside stating "Canton has fallen."

The natives were tremendously excited and there were many rejoicings. Mr. Frost and Mr. Linaker were faced with the problem of covering several miles across country to Macao and they were fortunate to persuade a driver of a motor car to take them—for a consideration. The equivalent of \$85 Hongkong money was paid for the short journey after which the travellers' troubles were over.

MANILA SHARES

The following quotations are received after the close of the morning session through Reuters:

	Business Done	Price in Pensa	Oct. 22, Oct. 21.
Antamok	41 1/2	23	
Atok	41 1/2	23	
Baguio Gold	74 1/2	23	
Benquet Cons.	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Coco Grove	42	43 1/2	
Con a id-t-d Mines	103	103	
Demeritration	44	45	
IXL	44	45	
Paracale Gumaua	14	14	
San Maricito	41	41	
Suyoc	19	11 1/2	
United Paracale	37 1/2	38	

The following is Swan, Cubertson & Fritz' report on this morning's market:
The Manila Stock Exchange morning session was steady.

MAIL DESTROYED

An adjournment of three days was granted Detective-Sergeant J. Allen by Mr. H. R. Butters at the Central Magistracy on Saturday, when he prosecuted a postman, Chau Yu, 37, on two counts of destroying mail. Chau was alleged to have destroyed a letter on October 18, and two letters and a newspaper on October 20.

JAPANESE CLAIM FORTS OCCUPIED

(Continued from Page 1.)

to Lungmoon, are now advancing westward from Lungmoon in co-operation with other Japanese units which are driving northward from Canton.

On Saturday night, these forces advanced to a point 25 miles east of Canton, the communiques conclude. According to Chinese reports from Chungshan district over 1,000 Japanese landed on Tengkwan and Lau-chai yesterday. However, the mon yesterday.

Japanese are still encountering resistance from Chinese self-defence corps, which frustrated the Japanese landing attempt on Menkingsha yesterday morning. Extensive Japanese aerial operations it is reported, aided the Japanese landings.

Tamchewkong have been reduced to a heap of ruins by numerous Japanese incendiary bombs. Despite the Japanese menace to its security Shekkl is quiet and peaceful.

WARSHIPS OFF AMOY

Chuncheon, Oct. 24.

The number of Japanese armed vessels, mostly remodelled after merchant craft, has been increased to about thirty off Amoy, Quemoy, Tungan, Hailong and their vicinity. One of the Japanese ships off Tungan hauled over nine shells to the shore yesterday without inflicting any damage.—Central News.

POPPY DAY FUND

Opening Contributions Received

Arrangements for the observance of Armistice Day on November 11 are already in hand and contributions to the Poppy Fund have been received as below:

His Excellency, The Governor	100
"Gloverston Hotel"	50
E. D. Sassoon Banking Co.	50
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	100
"Toc H", Hongkong	30
G. H. Gompertz	20
Sir Vandeleur Grayburn	100
Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Edmondston	25
T. C. Monaghan	25
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hall	10
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hall	10
G. G. N. Tinson	25
Andrew Nicol	10
"Kamam" & Co.	10
Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Buckell	5
Hon. Mr. J. P. Bragg	10
Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo	10
E. C. Tegillus	10
Eu Tong-sen	100
	\$800

Further contributions will be gratefully received by Mr. W. J. Cole, Acting Secretary, Earl Hall's Fund, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, Hongkong.

Cheques should be made payable to Thomson & Co., and crossed "Poppy Day Fund."

FIRING PRACTICE

It is notified by the Military authorities that firing practice will be carried out from Pakshawan Fort between 6 p.m. and midnight to-day, and from the same fort during the same hours to-morrow.

Diplomatic Re-Shuffle In France

PARIS, Oct. 23.

An important diplomatic reshuffle is announced as a result of the transfer of M. Francois Poncet from Berlin to Rome.

M. Erik Labonne, at present Ambassador to Barcelona, has been appointed Resident-General at Tunis. He will be succeeded by M. Jules Henry, chief private secretary to M. Bonnet.

M. Paul Naggiar, Ambassador to China, is being transferred to Moscow, where he takes the place of M. Coulondre, who has been appointed Ambassador to Berlin.

It is understood that M. George Bonnet also recommended the ap-

SMALL BOY INJURED

A serious motoring accident occurred outside the gates of the Royal Naval Dockyard at two o'clock this afternoon when a small sports car, driven by a Chinese, ran into a Chinese boy. He was struck with such force that one of the mudguards of the car was badly buckled. The child sustained very serious injuries to the head and was taken into the Dockyard by his father, who witnessed the accident. The condition of the child is stated to be critical.

pointment of M. Massigli, Director of Political Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, to be Ambassador to Turkey. In some quarters these changes are regarded as a sign of France's new attitude towards the totalitarian States since the Munich agreement.—Reuter.

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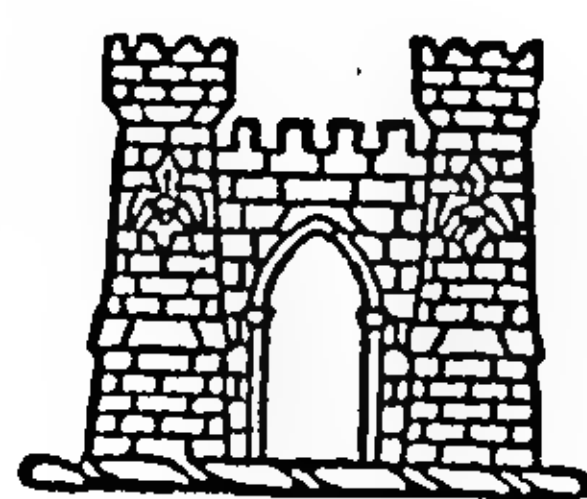
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The Moon of Manakora-Waltz
- BD-5388 The Blue Danube Swing-Quick Step
Black Eyes-Quick Step... The Ballyhooligans
- BD-5397 You went to my Head-F.T. Roy Fox Orchestra
I Let a Song go out of My Heart-F.T.
- BD-5396 You Leave me Breathless-F.T. Roy Fox Orchestra
If it Rains who Cares-F.T.
- BD-5390 The Whispering Waltz... Henry Jacques Band
I Let a Song go out of my Heart-F.T.
- BD-5389 Palais Glide Medley No. 3... New Mayfair Orchestra
- BD-5393 Meet me Down in Sunset Valley-F.T.
Little Lady make Believe-F.T. Jack Harris Orch.
- B- 8772 Just let me Look at you... Noel Coward
Poor little rich-Girl
- B- 8779 Now we'll drink just one more... Comedy Harmonists
The Village Band
- B- 8781 No More (Negro Folk Song)... Paul Robeson
En can ta dora Maria
- B- 8780 The Wind has told me so... Barnabas von Geczy Orch.
Kiss-Serenade (De Micheli)
- B- 8771 Waltzing Matilda... Peter Dawson with Chorus
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938.

DISSENSION IS TREASON

It became a maxim under the
old Roman laws that Treason
was next to sacrilege in gravity.
Throughout the centuries this
dictum has held; in fact, Treason
may now be said to rank in
most countries as the gravest
offence that can be committed
against the people.

It is still too early to state
definitely that Treason and traitors
were involved in the down-
fall of Canton although, in view
of all the circumstances, there
seems no other explanation.
Never in its centuries of history
has the Kwangtung capital fallen
to an invading alien army
with such ridiculous ease, and
the only logical conclusion that
can be reached is that silver has
been used in the greatest be-
trayal the world has known for
nineteen centuries.

The story of this apparent
betrayal may not be told for
many weeks. In the meantime,
China's gateway and stronghold
in the South has fallen, and a
new and equally deadly form of
Treason is making its appear-
ance—the Treason which is de-
fined by the Oxford Dictionary
as falseness to the government
of the country. It is this type
of Treason for which the in-
vaders of China have prayed
for sixteen months. It is the
Treason which has allowed pup-
pet regimes to come into being
in Peking and Nanking. It is
the Treason wherein a section
of the people betrays their coun-
try in its hour of need by ex-
pressing dissatisfaction with, or
transferring allegiance from,
the leaders of the National Gov-
ernment. The vilest Treason of
this type insofar as China is
concerned is the transference
of allegiance from the National
Government to the leaders of
the so-called governments who
are manifestly puppets dangling
at the ends of strings pulled by
the invaders. A milder, but
equally dangerous form of Treason,
is any attempt to discredit
the existing Government of
China.

We would like to issue this
warning to the Chinese people:
An utterance by any responsible
or semi-responsible Chinese per-
son or newspaper which seeks
to discredit Generalissimo
Chiang Kai-shek or the other

THE CZECHS' HISTORIC HOMELAND

Countrymen of "Good King Wenceslas"

Bohemia's Centuries-Old Sudeten Minority

By H. D. ZIMAN

FOR many British spec-
tators of the still-
unfinished tragic dra-
ma which has been taking
place in Central Europe, the
issue has been shrouded not
merely by propaganda, and
by personal sympathies and
hopes, but by a normal and
natural public ignorance
concerning a country of
which the present name did
not appear on pre-war maps
or occur in pre-war history
books written in our own
language.

Had the Czechs and their
friends presented their country
to the outside world under its
old familiar name of Bohemia
(much as the people who call
themselves the Hellenes are
known to the outside world as
Greeks) it is at least possible
that it would be more generally
understood that the claims of
the country to independence
were not something, as it were,
dropped out of a hat by the
Peace Conference of 1919.

Most British schoolchildren
have heard of the blind King
John of Bohemia, who fell at

members of the Chinese National
Government is a greater blow to
the cause of China than the loss
of a city. Such utterances sow
the seeds of dissension, breed
disunity. With these two mon-
sters attacking China from the
rear, she cannot hope to con-
tinue her gallant stand in front.

The loss of Canton is a dis-
aster, but it was no more
disaster than was the loss of the
Marne to the Allies in 1914. The
Allies regained the Marne, as
China can, with continued unity,
regain Canton. The Chinese
people must learn, as the Brit-
ish, French and Italian people
learned in the dark days of
1914-17, that there is no dis-
honour or finality in temporary
defeat or retreat. Belgium,
Serbia, and Rumania became
the territory of an invader in
1914 and 1915; Russia capitu-
lated in 1917. Nearly all of
France was overrun and the
Italians were meeting with dis-
aster after disaster at the hands
of the greatest Army the world
has known. But morale re-
mained firm, and the nations
which for three years fought a
losing war finally prevailed. This
is history which the Chinese
people should take to heart.

During the Japanese advance,
this newspaper received one or
two letters from Chinese readers
accusing us of pro-Japanism be-
cause we published reports dis-
closing that the Japanese ad-
vance was much more rapid
than official Chinese sources
would admit. We believed then,
and we continue to believe, that
the worse disservice China's
leaders can do their people is to
completely hush Chinese re-
verses. The danger of this
policy became apparent im-
mediately with the loss of Canton,
which could not be hushed up.
So confident were the vast
majority of Chinese people that
the Japanese were still some
scores of miles from Canton, and
were encountering opposition of
such a nature that the fall of
the city was not even a remote
possibility, that when disaster
came on Friday the effect was
catastrophic. Had vernacular
and other European newspapers
published a true state of affairs,
as did the Telegraph, we are
confident that the loss of Canton
would have been accepted so
philosophically that there would
not have been this subsequent
hunting for scapegoats which is
so injurious to the cause of
China.

We would be lacking in
our responsibilities to our
readers and, we believe, in
our friendship for the Chinese
people, were we to refrain from
publishing accurate and im-
mediate reports of events in China,
merely on the grounds that it is
better that the Chinese people
should not hear about impen-
ding disasters until they have
occurred.

Creecy, and from whose helm the
Black Prince is said (by a prob-
ably untrue legend) to have
picked the three feathers which
form the crest of a Prince of
Wales. Even more have heard
(and sung) of "Good King
Wenceslas." But few have
realised that these two figures
were rulers of the people now
known as Czechs.

AFTER VERSAILLES

An almost equal vagueness in
the popular mind envelopes the
position of the Sudeten Ger-
mans. It is possible still to
meet persons creditably well-
informed on foreign affairs who
believe that the German-speak-
ing citizens whom the Fuehrer
wishes to "return to the Reich"
were pre-war citizens of Ger-
many lost (like the Alsations
and Lorrainers and the in-
habitants of the Polish Corridor)
in the great reshuffle of Ver-
sailles.

The Czecho-Slovakia of the
Peace Treaties did, indeed, in-
clude a few square miles of what
was formerly Prussia. This
small section contained under 50-
000 inhabitants—of whom 80
per cent. spoke (and speak) a
Moravian-Czech dialect. The
remainder of Czecho-Slovakia
was carved out of the old Austro-
Hungarian Empire, where the
Sudeten Germans had been neighbours
of the Czechs in a common State,
greater or smaller, for many
centuries.

Much of the early history of
Bohemia is still dim for lack of
records and excess of racial pro-
paganda legends. Czechs and
Sudeten regard one another
with varying degrees of em-
phasis as intruders, but impartial
historians recall that the earliest
known inhabitants of the coun-
try were actually Celts, known
to the Romans as Boii—whose
capital Tacitus names as
Boiohaemum. Before the first
century A.D. German tribes
(notably the Marcomanni and
the Quadi) had invaded and
settled in Bohemia and the ad-
joining province, Moravia; but
they later pushed onward into
what is now known as Bavaria,
and were replaced, after an in-
terval of Lombard power, by a
Slav influx.

BOTH OF EARLY ORIGIN

This process—the German
conquest and exodus—seems to
have occupied the first five cen-
turies A.D. Bohemia by the sixth
century appears to have been
almost completely Slav, but even
in the first century, or earlier so
archaeological evidence in-
dicates, Bohemia had at least a
thority of the Holy Roman Em-
perors of Slav inhabitants, peror
and marrying German
No same person would build
political theories on the scanty
data to be derived from these

early folk-wanderings, but it is
fair, I think, to note that both
Czechs and Germans can claim
that their races are anything
but newcomers.

Even before they had estab-
lished themselves in Moravia
and Bohemia the Slav in their
westward advance must have
overrun what is now Slovakia,
and by the end of the 9th cen-
tury a "Great Moravian" Em-
pire had been established which
included the Western Slovaks.
But this Empire was broken
early in the 10th century by the
Magyars, who gained possession
of Slovakia in the 11th century
and continued to hold it, except
for brief intervals, as part of
the Hungarian Kingdom till
1018.

In the second half of the 13th
century Slovakia, it is true,
came for a time under the Czech
King of Bohemia; in the 14th
and again the 15th century there
were brief periods of Slovak in-
dependence. But Czechs and
Slovaks—originally the same
people and preserving even to-
day almost the same language—
have continued to belong to
different countries and to be
governed on the whole under
different systems, although from
1490 until 1918 they shared the
same foreign Sovereigns. The
Kingdom of Bohemia survived in
reality until 1620 and in theory
till 1918. There was no "King-
dom of Slovakia."

THE GERMAN'S RETURN

The earliest Czech rulers—to
return to Bohemia—did not
have the rank of King. "Good
King Wenceslas," though he was
to have four namesakes with the
same foreign Sovereigns. The
Kingdom of Bohemia survived in
reality until 1620 and in theory
till 1918. There was no "King-
dom of Slovakia."

The Pope had accepted a
Slavonic liturgy, introduced to
Bohemia by Greek missionaries,
unwillingly, and when Prague
became a bishopric, he insisted
on the use of Latin. Thus
Wenceslas and his successors,
ruling over a still largely pagan
people, welcomed educated
priests from Germany. During
the 12th and 13th centuries,
moreover, they began to en-
courage the immigration of
German traders and craftsmen.
Already the Premyslids (as
the Royal House was called)
were acknowledging the au-
thority of the Holy Roman Em-
perors the personal (not

hereditary (title of King before
Premysl Ottakar I. (1197-1230)
succeeded in obtaining the king-
ship as a hereditary title, con-
firmed by the Pope and by suc-
cessive Emperors.

While the dignity of the Czech
realm was being raised, increas-
ing ties were being created
with the Holy Roman Empire,
and an increasing German
minority entering the Bohemian
kingdom. They mainly kept to
their own language and largely
to their own settlements. The
Sudeten Germans had arrived—
or returned. Yet the distance
which separates medieval racial
jealousies from modern theories
of "blood-and-soil" are well illus-
trated in the reign of the great
Charles of Bohemia, who as the
Emperor Charles IV. (1346-78)
made Prague his favourite capi-
tal.

HUSS'S MARTYRDOM

The Premyslid House had died
out in 1306. The blind King
John mentioned earlier was a
member of the House of Luxem-
bourg, but married to a Premy-
slid Princess. His son, Charles
IV., spoke French, German and
Bohemian with equal facility,
and insisted that his German
officials should speak the nation-
al language. The use of Czech
or German was optional in the
civic assemblies. Half a cen-
tury before the German univer-
sities had been organised he
founded the University of
Prague.

Under his successor, Wences-
las IV., serious reforms were
called for in the Church. The
leader of the reformers was
John Huss, Rector of the Uni-
versity of Prague (from which
the King's policy drove the bulk
of the German students and pro-
fessors) and greatest of all
Czech heroes. A purifier rather
than a Protestant, Huss is be-
lieved to have come into contact
with the writings of Wyclif
through Bohemian students who
came to England in the retinue
of Anne of Bohemia, daughter
of Charles IV. and wife of our
own Richard I. Hussites began
to be persecuted as disciples of
Wyclif, and Huss himself, per-
suaded by Sigismund of Hun-
gary, brother of Wenceslas, to
travel under promise of a safe-
conduct to Constance and de-
fend his views before a General
Council of the Church, was ar-
rested and burnt at the stake in
1415.

The first effect of Huss's
martyrdom was a virtual na-
tional revolt against allegiance
to Rome. A series of religious
wars followed, which were not
really ended for 200 years. The
conflict was nationalist as well
as doctrinal. George of Pode-
brad, elected first as Regent, and
then as Bohemia's only Protes-
tant King, was the only purely
Czech monarch after the Premy-
slids.

After the reigns of Vladislav
and Louis of Poland, to whom
the Crown had passed, Bohemia
fell in 1526 under four centuries
of Hapsburg domination. The
art-loving and eccentric Rudolph
II., who made Prague again the
capital of the Empire, issued the
celebrated "Letter of Majesty"
in 1609, which gave the
Bohemian Protestant religion
ecclesiastical and educational
rights at least equal to those of
the Catholic minority. Rudolph
was, however, deposed, and the
Crown passed in turn to his
brother Matthew and his nep-
hew, Ferdinand II., who deter-
mined to reconquer Bohemia for
the Roman Catholic faith. The
Thirty Years' War, which de-
vastated so much of Europe,
actually began with the cele-
brated "Defenestration of
Prague," when three of Fer-
dinand's Roman Catholic coun-
cillors were thrown out of a
window of the castle into the
moat—an experience which
they survived.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Don't you dare throw that hat away—it's cost me a fortune in
check-rooms."

FLAMES FROM FOUR FIRES SWEEP CITY FROM END TO END

Last Act By Chinese In Evacuation Tragedy

LITERALLY SWAMPING CANTON FROM END TO END WITH PETROL AND KEROSENE, CHINESE REMNANTS AND CIVILIANS STARTED ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON THE BIGGEST MAN-MADE FIRE SINCE MOSCOW WAS BURNED IN 1812 TO CHECK NAPOLEON.

A city which was once the home of nearly 2,000,000 people, and whose sons are scattered throughout the world, is rapidly being consumed by the flames, which have swept through all the most important blocks, leaving nothing but gutted ruins in their wake.

Fanned by a stiff north-easterly wind, the conflagration roared through Canton throughout Saturday night and all day yesterday and this morning was still burning fiercely in the Saichuen and Honam districts.

The flames, spreading from building to building as bamboo bomb racks, placed atop the structures for protection against air raids, spared neither European nor Chinese premises in their ferocious and all-consuming advance through the heart of Canton.

The central and Bund areas are heaps of smouldering ruins.

Where once stood the remains of the Wongsha district, which suffered so heavily from Japanese air raids, are now two gigantic craters.

They were caused when two ammunition dumps exploded at 10.10 a.m. The explosions showered Shamen with debris for fully five minutes, wounding two Chinese on the island and severely damaging at least twenty buildings in the British Concession.

The damage on the western end of Shamen island was so severe that most of the buildings had to be evacuated. The walls of famous Christ Church were cracked, the Italian Consulate collapsed. Among the buildings on Shamen which have had to be evacuated are the A.P.C. and Loxley & Co. premises. The Chartered Bank was also considerably damaged.

At Wongsha the havoc wrought by the explosions is terrific. The entire railway station and yards have disappeared.

Locomotives, trucks, carriages and a huge pile of war materials waiting shipment to Hankow were blown sky high, landing hundreds of yards away in the most grotesque and twisted shapes.

SATURATED AREAS

It is definitely known that the fires, four of which broke out simultaneously in widely scattered areas, were caused by the Chinese, who were witnessed by several Europeans as they saturated wide areas with kerosene and petrol.

One Chinese who attempted to set Shamen alight has been arrested. The fires commenced simultaneously on Saturday afternoon in Wongsha, Honam Island, and the southern, northern and Bund areas of the city proper.

They raged along the entire Bund from west of the damaged Pearl River Bridge, past the Shikoo Canal which divides Shamen from the city, to Wongsha.

Another conflagration almost completely gutted nine blocks through the heart of the business area from the Bund to the Goddess of Mercy Temple.

The Honam Island waterfront, on the other side of the Pearl River, was completely ablaze all day yesterday.

The fierce flames in the vicinity of Shamen, especially at the French end, sent showers of sparks over the Anglo-French Concessions, necessitating the utmost vigilance on the part of all the residents, who turned fire-fighters and manned bucket brigades and every available garden hose.

Roofs of buildings in the Concessions were constantly saturated with water to prevent them catching alight.

INTENSE HEAT

So intense was the heat from across the narrow channel that foreign residents manning the Shamen defences had to constantly retire from the waterfront in order to cool off.

Two small fires were started at the French end of the Concession, but they were quickly subdued.

Along the Bund the flames extended for about two miles. Buildings destroyed by the flames included the famous Temple of the Great Buddha, the Flower Pagoda, the Provincial and Municipal Headquarters, the Ministry of Finance, the Great Eastern Hotel, the New Asia Hotel, the Hongkong Ferry wharves, the Post Office, New China Hotel and the 14-storey Oi

Kwan Hotel, which is Canton's highest skyscraper. The French Doumer hospital caught fire half-an-hour after the patients were evacuated to the Hackett Memorial Hospital.

Y.M.C.A. DYNAMITED

The Y.M.C.A. was evacuated in order to allow a Japanese dynamite squad to blow up the building in an effort to create a fire break.

Foreign residents aided the Japanese in an attempt to isolate the blazes, but without success. The amateur fire-fighters were hopelessly handicapped by the absence of water, the dynamiting of the city's reservoirs by the Chinese before they evacuated on Friday, completely disrupting water supplies. Dynamite was the only weapon the Japanese could use, and throughout the day loud explosions testified to the fact that it was being detonated freely in attempts to create fire-breaks.

The flames, after destroying Wongsha, travelled towards the Saichuen area, vomiting up the debris of civilian refugees from the city's slum areas.

Owing to fears that they would be incinerated the authorities were forced to release all inmates of the leper settlement and insane asylum, as well as prisoners from the civil jail.

WATERFRONT BLAZE

Across the Pearl River at Honam, the British wharves and foreign oil installations appear to have been completely gutted.

The fires were still fiercely raging this morning at Honam and proper, but Shamen is now considered safe.

Canton's famous silk street, containing rich textiles and silks of fabulous value, was swept from end to end.

A computation of the damage wrought by the flames places it at well over £20,000,000. What the Japanese attempted to do in twelve months' savage bombings was accomplished by the Chinese in two days.

LOOTERS ACTIVE

Canton, Oct. 24. Japanese patrols yesterday evening stood on guard outside the shops on the Shamen front where looters were creating havoc. Three or four persistent looters who opposed the Japanese soldiers' orders were bayoneted and they are now lying on the Shamen Bund in pools of blood.

When the Japanese patrol withdrew, however, the looters immediately returned.

The behaviour of the troops hitherto has been exemplary, according to the accounts of foreigners who visited the city.

Looting has been checked wherever possible, but owing to the small number of Japanese in the city, totalling approximately 1,500, the entire city is not patrolled.

Japanese headquarters have been established in the old Chinese headquarters building—Reuter.

STILL A RAGING INFERNO

Canton, Oct. 24. At nightfall yesterday the city was still a raging inferno, with a mammoth fire east of the Bund area being fanned towards the city, and developing into a tremendous area, measuring between five and six square miles.

The conflagration on the Shamen waterfront has died down as a result of a change in the direction of the

wind, and the magnificent efforts of the Shamen Volunteers, who toiled ceaselessly all day yesterday.

Greatest tribute must be paid to the organisers of the fire fighters, who are a group of German residents.

Unless there is a fresh outbreak in the area between the British bridge and Wongsha, the prospect of Shamen being involved is very slight.

Nevertheless the authorities are not relaxing emergency measure, and naval units and volunteers were keeping a watch all night on the roofs of buildings and from other vantage points.

Old residents who went through previous Communist up-rising and civil war state that never before in their experience was there a day like yesterday.

Two terrific explosions occurred in the city yesterday which shook Shamen, and blew in the window frames of the Royal Dutch Consulate, even unroofing the floor boards. The steel framework of the Honam and Shanghai Bank were also blown to smithereens, debris flying in the roadway after the concussion, while the Swiss Consul and his family have had to leave their home.

Following yesterday morning's explosion, the keepers at the lunatic asylum at Panichoktung, across the Pearl River from Shamen, fled leaving 800 mental inmates uncared for.

British navalmen came to the rescue and supplied 80 bags of rice in order to give them an evening meal—Reuter.

VICTORY TURNS TO ASHES

Canton, Oct. 24. Like Napoleon in Moscow, Canton's unwanted guests found everything in their path turning to ashes during the week-end.

Entering the city with not more than two thousand men, the Japanese were helpless to stem the awful holocaust that is sweeping Kwangtung's capital from end to end.

The victor is fire. It started after the Japanese entry into the city.

The Japanese are almost gnashing their teeth in their rage. They have no water to combat the menace of total destruction that now threatens to grasp their rich prize in the hour of their success.

Just as they succeeded in ending one fire by dynamiting buildings and creating fire-breaks, the Chinese start another conflagration elsewhere.

It is the greatest organised incendiarism the world has ever known.

While staid Shamen talpans and naval officers striped to the waist and blinded by smoke and ashes, wage a guerilla war on the flames in the vicinity of the Anglo-French concessions in an attempt to prevent the conflagration from devouring the small island, Japanese officers are disconsolately riding through the ruined city.

The only remaining inhabitants appear to be poverty-stricken scavengers, who are looting wherever the Japanese have been unable to post sentries.

The Japanese cannot find the fire-bugs, and they cannot find the rich Canton which, when they landed in Bins Bay, loomed before their covetous eyes as a magnet drawing them on to victory.

PLANE IN EXPLOSION Two Japanese planes were circling lazily over Wongsha when the two gigantic explosions rocked the city yesterday.

One of the planes completely disappeared in the blast. Several Japanese soldiers were patrolling the area were also wiped out.

The island is full up with people from the interior and the American and Italian consulates sent the women and children scurrying out to the lawn, where they sat down on their baggage for two hours.

Finally the explosions ironically blew open the doors of Japanese firms on Shamen, which had been closed for more than a year.

The explosions and fires in the city scared, but at the same time pleased the Chinese on Shamen, as evidence that Chinese power was working again.

The present act of Canton's

Wuhan Walls Placarded

HANKOW, Oct. 24. THE CHINESE Students' Anti-Japanese Association yesterday evening placarded and painted in Japanese slogans on many of Hankow's walls, which read: "Japanese soldiers! Hankow is your grave—Japanese soldiers! Revolt against your militarists!"—United Press.

tragedy is set in a scene of such abomination and desolation that even the Japanese conquerors are aghast, while the Chinese from the ever-growing fire light up their hastily posted proclamations which read:

"We bring peace and prosperity, and we want all merchants to resume their business."

WIND SAVES SHAMEN

At the end of the day provident breezes came to save Shamen from being included in the holocaust, deflecting the flames which, however, continued to roar unabated.

Last night a nearby explosion rocked Lingnam University, while Wongsha shook. The Shamen authorities state that they expect one or two more explosions in the city.

Another United Press correspondent at Canton writes that from a river launch he saw a Japanese plane pass directly overhead as Wongsha exploded, indicating that the machine was possibly bombing the place in an effort to check the fire.

On the other hand, eye witnesses assert that many Japanese troops are there.

"The blast almost knocked me into the river, while blazing fragments around the launch. Every window in Shamen was shattered, although there does not seem to have been any structural damage, caused to the American Consulate."

However, the interior is a mass of broken glass and plaster, while the faces of the Chinese clerks had his face deeply gashed by flying debris.

"In the course of a tour of Peking and Fongchuen, which are missionary centres across the river, I found no Japanese troops, but streams of refugees were cutting their way across the countryside, and endless human trickle across the green rolling fields."

Japanese troops stopped the looting of rice shops opposite the British bridge.

Mr. Wallace Forgie, a helper at the Y.M.C.A., evacuated the Bundside building when flames licked the back door of the institution.

Several eyewitnesses assert that two Japanese planes flew over the explosion, and that one subsequently disappeared.

ANOTHER'S CENTRE ABLAZE Another correspondent writes that the whole of the centre of Canton city at present is burning, the flames taking in an area from the bridge to ten blocks north of that point and several blocks wide. A new fire has also started in Taping Road and the New Asia Hotel, which is burning from the ground up, suggesting incendiarism as a cause, rather than stray sparks.

Telephone communications were cut late on Saturday afternoon, and no one was permitted to leave Shamen, therefore it was impossible to discover whether the Y.M.C.A. and the Canton Hospital were at that time in flames.

Two fires on the northern outskirts of the city might eventually threaten Shamen and therefore the fire brigades have been organised, ready for action.

While the Japanese fire fighters succeeded in extinguishing the fires in the centre of the city early on Sunday morning, new fires broke out around Shamen, and at present two fires are raging in Shukuei, one at a west end rice store, which was set alight after the French bridge, which spread from the Sun Company, owned by the super-patriot Chai Chung, who was observed removing his goods before the occupation of Canton.

As a precautionary measure Shamen armed forces at the time of sending the message Chinese looters were looting a rice store opposite the British bridge.

The night passed very quietly, there being only occasional fires, evidently used for signalling purposes, since it was regular.

It is evident that the Chinese population has not been interfered with since they are still carrying their parcels as they evacuate.

The only sign of Japanese was an occasional truck patrol at Shukuei.

FOREIGN OFFICES GUTTED At noon yesterday the fires were slowly circling Shamen from the east and west. The nearest of the fires was half a block away. The wind then was blowing the Taipang Road fire into the jerry-built Salukwan district, directly across the river.

A United Press correspondent wired from the Bund from Shamen to the Pearl River Bridge and found the district surrounding the Sun Company a desolated shell, including the offices of the Schmidt Company, the Hongkong and Canton Steamship Company, and the Post Office, which were on fire.

British and American sailors were fighting desperately to save the Customs House.

However, there was no fire between Taipang Road and the Bridge. The Y.M.C.A., and French Hospital was found to be just on the edge of yesterday's fire which had burned itself out.

A few Japanese soldiers were seen, and one was looting a food store. Otherwise there were no signs of looting. The correspondent saw one Chinese soldier who had been

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6.0 For The Children. Alice in Wonderland; Twinkle, twinkle, little bat; Jabbawocky; Fury said to a mouse; Will you walk a little faster (Lobster Quadrille); 'Tis the voice of the lobster; Beautiful Soup; Queen of hearts; They told me you had been to her... Frank Luther with Instrumental Story—pantomime; Studdle—Serial Story—"Seeing the Empire"; Songs of the Sandman; Intro: The Green-Eyed Dragon (Wolsley Charles); Five Eyes (De La Mare-C. Armstrong Gibbs); The Mare and the Foal (Traditional) Tally Ho! (Praydon-Leoni)... Wilfrid Thomas (Bartolone) with Piano.

6.30 Beethoven—Symphony No. 3 in E Flat Major, Op. 55 (Eroica). Symphony Orchestra conducted by Albert Coates.

7.13 Song by Elisabeth Schumann (Soprano).

The Shepherd on the Rock (Schubert)... with Piano accompaniment by George Reeves. Clarinet: Reginald Keil.

7.23 Closing local Stock Quotations.

7.25 London Relay—Music Hall. Including Peter Dawson (Bartolone), Issy Bonn (The Hebrew Vocal Raconteur) Elsie Carlisle and Sun Browne (Radio's Pioneer Duetists) with The BBC Variety Orchestra conducted by Charles Shadwell. Presented by John Sharman.

8.0 Time, Weather and Announcements.

8.03 Webster Booth (Tenor) and London Palladium Orchestra. I Hear You Calling Me (Marshall, arr. Hyacin Wood); Bird of Love Divine (Hyacin Wood)... The London Palladium Orchestra cond. by Richard Cress; A Song For You and Me (Rizzoli); Moon of Romance (Strachey)... Webster Booth (Tenor) with Orch.; Everybody's Songs (arr. Gechi); Intro: I passed by your window; Somewhere a voice is calling; Don't Vauxhall Way, I know of two bright eyes; O lovely Night, Passing by, Come to the Fair... The London Palladium Orchestra cond. by Richard Cress; A Year of Theatre Land; Intro: Play, Orchestra, play (To-night at 8.30); Music in May (Careless Rapture); I breathe on windows (Over she goes) Drop in next time you're passing (Anything Goes); Love is a dancing thing (Follow the Sun); Unbelievable (Swing along); This'll make you whistle (This'll make you whistle)... Janet Lind and Webster Booth with Chorus and Orchestra.

8.33 Two Songs by Gitta Alpar (Soprano).

Sing Something in The Morning (C. B. Cochran's "Home and Beauty"); No More (C. B. Cochran's "Home and Beauty")... with Orchestra cond. by G. Walter.

8.40 B.B.C. Recording—A Talk on "Speed" by Sir Malcolm Campbell.

8.50 Studio by Erno Lewis (Violin), Eugene Pelletier (Cello) and Lindsay A. Lafford (Piano).

9.20 Three Songs by Alexander Kipnis (Bass).

Heidenroslein (Goethe-Schubert, Op. 3, No. 3); Impatience (Muller-Schubert, Op. 25, No. 7); The Erl King (Goethe-Schubert, Op. 1)... with Gerald Moore at the Piano.

9.30 London Relay—The News.

9.50 A Dance and Variety Programme.

Dance Orch.—Antigua—Rumba; Barbary Coast Blues... Joe Daniels and His Hot Shots in "Drumsticks"; Vocal and Piano—I Won't Tell A Soul (Parker-Charles); Two Shadows (from the Film)... Leslie Hutchinson; Instrumental—Pua Carnation (Traditional)... Palliklo Blues (Traditional)... The Tahiti Beachcombers; Vocal—Dinah (Lewis-Young-Abbott); I Don't Mean A Thing (Ellington)... The Boswell Sisters accompanied by the Dorsey Brothers Orchestra; Three Planes—Little Silhouette—Fox-Trot; Three Jolly Fellows; Fox-Trot—The Three Virtuosi; Vocal—There's Something Spanish In My Eyes (Caesar and Friend); Stay Out Of The South (Dixon)... Sophie Tucker with Ted Shapiro and His Orchestra; Organ—Hot Pipes; Intro: The Toy Trumpet; I'm Gettin' Sentimental Over You; The Snake Charming; Greenwich Wilch; Twelfth in Turkey; Serenade for a Wealthy Widow... Torch.

10.33 The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards.

10.12 Overture (Tchaikovsky); Colonel Bogey—March (Alford).

10.45 London Relay—Victoria and Disraeli.

A play specially written for broadcasting by Hector Bolitho with Dame Marie Tempest as Queen Victoria (By permission of H. M. Tennent, Ltd.) and Robert Farquharson as Disraeli; Narrator, Laidman Browne; John Brown, the Queen's Scottish servant, James Woodburn; Montagu Corry, Secretary to Disraeli; Morland Graham; Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, Mary Hinton; Colonel Ponsonby, The Queen's Secretary; Gordon McLeod; Prince Bismarck; Howard Marion-Crawford; Lord Tennison, Norman Shelley; Singer Jan Van Der Gucht; Production by John Chentle.

11.45 Close down.

bayoneted, while another was sleeping calmly only a short distance from one of the fires.

Obviously the population had not been touched by the Japanese, and they are not afraid of the Japanese, although very few people were in the streets, except at Shamen.

United Press.



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Eastern Defeated For First Time In Soccer League

South China Defence Too Good for Opposing Attack

(By "Abe")

Unbeaten in three matches, Eastern tasted defeat for the first time in the First Division of the Hongkong Football League yesterday when they lost to South China "A" by five goals to nil at Caroline Hill. Expectations of good football from these two teams were not realised; the Caroline Hill men were far superior and, especially towards the end, completely dominated the play.

For the first 15 minutes of the game, the game was fast and interesting. Though South China attacked most of the time, the Eastern defence stood up to the pressure and when the ball was swung across to the other end, the Caroline Hill club's goal had a narrow escape when Itau Ching-to, the left-wing, just failed to beat Pau Ka-ping.

However, as soon as Kwok Ying-kee, an old Eastern player, had scored with a header for South China, the Eastern defence collapsed and did not offer nearly as much resistance as it did in the opening minutes. Only Hsu King-shing, the centre-half, retained his steadiness to the end; the others were too flustered to play constructive football but kicked wildly as soon as they had the ball.

A CONTRAST

In contrast to the hurried Eastern defence, the South China halves and backs remained calm and collected even under the greatest pressure. They offered a bulwark in which the attacking forwards could discern few loop-holes. As a result, Eastern had very few scoring opportunities. Nevertheless, the final score of 5-0 rather flattered the South China team because the Eastern forwards tried hard enough at times to deserve one goal at least.

Several changes in position when the second half commenced did the Eastern team little good; as a matter of fact, the defence seemed weakened, for it was in the last 35 minutes that South China over-ran their opponents.

With Loung Wing-chiu returning to his old position in the centre, flanked by Lau Hing-choi on the right and Lee Kwok-wai on the left, South China intermediate line was a very strong one indeed, as Eastern found to their cost. The superiority which the South China half-backs established in midfield paved the way to their comfortable victory.

And when one adds that Lee Tin-sung was at his best at left back and Mak Sui-hon seldom kicked wildly as he is prone to do, the enormity of the task before the Eastern forwards can be realised.

Lau Hing-hon, the Eastern goalkeeper, could not be blamed for the shots which beat him. All were very fine efforts. The second goal he might have saved; but Tang Kwong-sum's shot was a deceptive one, curling back just enough to get under the ball.

SUEN BOTTLED

Suen Kam-shuen, the "brains" of the Eastern attack, was not allowed to make his customary passes to his colleagues but was tackled first time as soon as he had the ball. Thrown back on their own, the other four

were not nearly as effective as usual, especially Hsu Ching-to, who had a very poor game. Twice, however, he was in position to score but each time he failed.

After play had been in progress for 15 minutes, Kwok Ying-kee put South China in the lead with a fine header from a free kick taken by Tang Kwong-sum. He got his head to the ball as it was sailing towards the goal-mouth and guided it past the goalkeeper. Ten minutes later, Tang Kwong-sum sent in a curling shot from the right, which dipped suddenly and entered the net in the far corner.

Leading by 2-0 at half-time, South China continued exerting pressure at

(Continued on Page 9)

St. Andrew's Defeated By C.B.A.

(By "The Pilgrim")

The C.B.A. gave a magnificent display at King's Park last Saturday to defeat a strong St. Andrew's combination by four goals to two.

There was a surprising transformation in this game when both attacks in the second half found their shooting form, six goals being scored during this period. The Saints had slightly the better of the exchanges in the first half and would have been at least two goals to the good had Miss P. Gittins and Miss E. Churn been more accurate with their sticks.

However, the C.B.A. dominated play in the second half and owed their victory very largely to Mrs. M. White, their brilliant leader. In characteristic style she broke through the Saints' defence to complete the "hat trick." Miss M. Booker was responsible for the fourth. The Saints' new inside-left, Miss A. Greiner, who scored both their goals, was most energetic and threatened danger whenever she got within shooting range. The attack was unfortunate, however, to run up against the C.B.A. pivot and captain, Miss I. Woolley, when she was in real form. Miss J. Booker was also a tremendous worker at right half. Miss Peggy Everest was splendid at right back and made up for her partner's slowness in defensive work.

On their showing on Saturday, the C.B.A. should develop into a strong combination before the season commences.

Jumps High For The Ball

An exciting moment in front of the Eastern goal in yesterday's First Division League match at Caroline Hill between Eastern and South China "A." Hitherto unbeaten, Eastern went down with a crash, conceding five goals without reply. Lau Hing-hon, the Eastern goal-keeper, is here shown jumping high for the ball from a corner kick. The Eastern attack could do little against the solid defence presented by the Chinese halves and full-backs.—Staff Photographer.



RECREIO SCORE CLOSE VICTORY OVER THE C.B.A.

First Match Played In H.K.H.A. Tournament

(By "The Pilgrim")

In the first Hongkong Hockey Association Tournament game of the season, the Club de Recreio, on their home ground at King's Park yesterday morning, defeated the C.B.A. in a fast and interesting encounter by a goal to nil.

The weather was glorious and both teams were at full strength. Supporters turned up in force to give the first match of the present season a good send-off.

The fast-moving Recreio attack knitted together from the first blow of the whistle and within five minutes a hard pass sent in across the goal-mouth by J. Soares, on the right wing, was intercepted by H. Ozorio, who made no mistake in finding the net with a rising shot.

Play was soon transferred to the other end and Birkford, from a corner hit, only missed his mark by inches. G. Fowler in turn sent in a terrific first-timer which crashed against the upright and rebounded into play. Luck seemed to be against the C.B.A. sharpshooters. There were times in the second half when the C.B.A. seemed certain to draw level but Albert Rodrigues and E. L. Gosano gave little away with their first-time clearances.

ERRATIC SHOOTING

G. Fowler, as leader of the attack, was the best of the forwards. He showed he was no believer in the "get rid of the ball at any price" theory. His dribbling ought to have yielded better results but like the rest of the line, he could do nothing right at close quarters. Stan MacNider, at right half, gave a poor display and was unable to join the spectators in watching his team play from the side-line throughout the second half. N. Whitley was the

best half and the backs, Bond and Taylor, though they played well, were too often caught out of position. Their covering also was faulty.

So far as hockey skill was concerned, the Recs did enough in the first half to earn full points, no matter what happened in the latter stages. J. Gonsalves, Beltrao and Ozorio were consistent in the attack. J. Soares, on the right, was the most impressive winger. W. A. Reed, as pivot, came into prominence during the second period of the game and Marques, at right half, was grand throughout. Young V. Ribeiro, in goal, was a big success with his hefty kicking.

Both goals had several narrow escapes in the closing stages. Recreio, the winners, defeated well, but were lucky to take both points. It was, however, a hard-fought game, and in my opinion, the C.B.A. were worth a point.

Y. M. C. A. REVEAL FINE FORM

Most agreeable to their supporters was the surprising form which the Y.M.C.A. showed on their home ground at King's Park last Saturday.



Mr. E. F. Phillips, who umpired the Third Bowls Interport on Saturday on the Club de Recreio green, is measuring for the shot on one of the heads, while the other players look on. Shanghai led by 10-6 at one stage of the game and won only by 20-17 in the end.—Staff Photographer.

INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS SERIES ANNEXED BY SHANGHAI

Hongkong's Recovery Made Too Late In The Match

(By "Abe")

Shanghai clinched the Interport Lawn Bowls series on Saturday by winning the third match against Hongkong on the Club de Recreio green. They tied the first match at 20-20, won the second easily by 30-10 and the third by 20-17.

At one stage of the encounter on Saturday, Shanghai led by 10-6, but the local players made a great rally to get to within two shots of their opponents' total and when the last end was played, Shanghai led only by 10-17.

Unfortunately for Hongkong, J. A. da Luz, the lead, threw the jack into the ditch in his effort to make it a long head, and K. L. Swartzell, his opposite number in the Shanghai rink, promptly rolled the jack only just past the flag for a very short one.

The green was very fast throughout. Shanghai had revelled on the short heads, and Hongkong seemed more at home on the long ones. And true to the form displayed earlier on, Shanghai managed to score on this last vital head, taking a single to win by 20-17.

NOT RELIABLE

Many people had regarded the Hongkong rink, comprising J. A. da Luz, F. K. M. da Silva, C. G. Silva and U. M. Omar (skip) as the best of the three Hongkong rinks, partly because the first three were playing on their own green. Peculiarly enough, however, it was Omar who gave the best performance of the four. The other three were not as reliable as had been expected.

After their win in the Second Interport, it was only natural that Shanghai would again rely on K. L. Swartzell, J. M. C. Lopes, A. M. Gutierrez and Hugh Wallace (skip) to carry them through. Once again, these four did not let the side down.

Playing very well together, especially in the first 15 heads, the Shanghai men ran away to a 10-6. Just when everything seemed over bar the shouting, Hongkong staged a magnificent recovery which all but carried them to level terms. Single, on the 16th and 17th, a two on the 18th, a five on the 19th and two on the 20th made the Hongkong score 17.

However, in the last head, Lopes put one wood two inches in front of the jack, and despite all the efforts of the Hongkong men, the wood remained the shot until the end.

ALWAYS INTERESTING

The game was a very much better one to watch than the Second Interport, though not as consistently exciting as the First. Nevertheless there were some constantly-changing heads which kept the interest alive even when the Shanghai men were piling up their points in the middle stages of the encounter.

Hugh Wallace and U. M. Omar, the two skips, were the outstanding players, both being often in the limelight. On the whole, the Shanghai men pulled together a little bit better than the Hongkong players.

Whatever luck there was went to Shanghai. When Wallace drove the jack into the ditch to score four on

the tenth head, he was aided by a slight wick which changed the direction of his wood just sufficiently for him to carry the kitty. On another occasion, on the 18th when Hongkong were lying four, Wallace, with his last wood, was somewhat lucky to save two, helped by another slight wick.

Omar failed badly when he was unable to save the four after the jack had been taken down to the ditch. Except for the first shot, the others were two yards away, but in his anxiety to draw first shot, he came up too heavy. On the other hand, he played several lovely woods, one of which was when he picked out a Shanghai wood to give his side five on the 19th head.

Head	Shanghai	Hongkong
1	1	0
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	1	2
5	1	2
6	1	2
7	1	2
8	0	3
9	0	5
10	0	5
11	0	5
12	1	6
13	0	1
14	0	1
15	0	2
16	1	7
17	1	8
18	2	10
19	5	15
20	2	17
21	0	17

RINKS CHOSEN

The Shanghai players will visit the Hongkong Football Club this afternoon. The Footballers will be represented by J. S. Howell, C. Duncan, E. Tuck and W. Gill (skip). To-morrow the visitors will go to Government House to play against H. E. The Governor's team. The rinks in opposition will be as follows:

Shanghai	H. E. The Governor
H. Wallace	H. E. The Governor
W. Houston	Dr. J. Newton
K. L. Swartzell	E. Carter
W. J. Macdermott	J. Deakin (skip)
R. P. Phillips	Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith
J. M. C. Lopes	C. D. Hosking
J. W. Brierley	Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields
A. J. Hall (skip)	R. Duncan (skip)
T. Mason	G. B. Archbutt
D. Campbell	Dr. J. S. Smalley
A. Brad	A. Hyde-Lay
A. M. Gutierrez	J. F. McGowan (skip)

JOCKEY HURT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

London, Oct. 23. The well-known jockey, Maher, has been admitted to the Cambridge Nursing Home with scalp wounds following a motor accident. He is now a doubtful rider in the Cesarewitch.—Reuter.

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CLUB UNFORTUNATE IN RUGGER MATCH AGAINST THE NAVY

Bidwell Absent And Chadwick Injured In Opening Minutes

(By "Fly-Half")

The Navy defeated the Club by 22 points (two goals and four tries) to nil at Causeway Bay on Saturday; but the game was of very little help in ascertaining the respective strength of the two teams.

Club started the game without the services of H. D. Bidwell, the captain and star three-quarter. His first-time tackling and powerful thrusts might have made all the difference to the result.

It was also very unfortunate for the Club to lose G. K. Chadwick in the opening minutes of the game through a shoulder injury received when he was tackled in full flight. There is a probability of his injury keeping him out of the game for some time.

The brilliance of Lieut. Elliot, playing at stand-off half, aided by constant backing-up, was the cause of Club's defeat. Lieut. Elliot side-stepped his wing-back time and again to leave his three one man over and generally a forward to complete the movement.

CLEVER RUN

Club had one or two clever individual runs with the one made by W. E. Grieve outstanding. Coming into possession in his own half, he weaved his way through the Navy forwards and halves, only to be tackled on the opposing "twenty-five" and with no one backing up to receive his pass. It was the best run of the day and it was a pity it was not put to advantage by his teammates.

Of the full-backs on view, Lieut. Stevens was the better although he was seldom called upon to tackle. His positioning and fielding and touch-kicking were all that could be desired. W. M. MacGrath was frequently caught out of position but

more than made up for it by his splendid retrieving. None of the wings had long runs, all the tries being scored from within the twenty-fives. Wells, on the Navy left, is a strong runner with no exceptional turn of speed. He proved a match for D. H. Stewart, who did not once get past him.

Neither scrum half rose above mediocrity. E. C. Luscombe was slow to get round to the base of the scrum with the result he found the Navy wing-forwards always on top of him. Lieut. Talbot was misled by the Navy team.

STUCK TO TASK

Credit must be given to the Club pack for the way they stuck to their task despite playing one man short. K. W. Salter hooked well and it was not until well into the second half when the Club forwards were obviously tiring that the Navy hooked with any regularity. In the loose maels, the Navy pack was superior, getting the ball out on most occasions.

With the Navy preferring scrums to line-outs, very little MacGrath play was seen, and in this department the honours went to Navy. In the loose, the Navy forwards over-ran the Club men who were inclined to tackle high. Outstanding in the Navy pack were Ogle, Doddington and Darling; and in the Club pack were Taylor, Bompas, Richardson and Salter.

Right from the whistle, Navy attacked and were rewarded with a try by Asik with which Elliot converted. Doddington, Wells, Darling, Ogle and Elliot added further tries for Navy with Wells adding the extra points on one occasion.

Stewart on the Club wing found Wells hard to pass and was inclined to go too high when tackling.

The teams were: Club 1st XV—W. M. MacGrath, G. K. Chadwick, R. H. R. Butcher, E. C. Luscombe, E. A. Bompas, K. W. Salter, K. A. Watson, C. M. Stark, R. G. L. Oliphant, W. B. Richardson, A. J. G. Taylor, G. J. P. Carey.

Royal Navy:—Paym, Lt. Stevens (Kent); Mid. McCully (Dorsetshire); R. G. Asik (Dorsetshire); Lt. Bailey (Kent); Shipt, Wells (Medway); Lt. Elliot (Eagle), Mid. Findlay (Kent); L/S. Romms (Eagle), A. B. Thatcher (Eagle) Shipt, Staples (Eagle); L/S. Webb (Darling), S.B.A. Stoker (Medway); Lt. Darling (Medway); Lt. Ogle (Phoenix); Lt. Doddington (Medway).

Club Shows All-Round Strength ENJOYABLE GAME AT K.C.C.

(By "Veritas")

It will be very surprising if the Hongkong Cricket Club do not have a lot to say about the second division cricket championship this season. Barring loss of players through accidents or other circumstances, the Club promise to turn out one of the best balanced sides in the division, judging by their display against the K.C.C. at Cox's Road on Saturday, when a high-scoring game was left drawn with honours very evenly divided.

A. C. Beck turned out for the side in this match, but the team can hardly expect to enjoy his services as he is booked for the senior eleven. Nevertheless they will have Stoker, who did not play on Saturday, to bolster the attack, which already is quite varied and hostile with Fox, Divett, Bond and Bishop to aid Skipper Eric Mitchell.

Bishop, in fact, promises to be their best all-rounder. He scored a glorious half-century on Saturday, and although not so successful with the ball, did flight it cleverly at times, and when he struck a length needed careful watching. He was capable of making the batsmen reach for the ball just outside the off stump, and he forced Bertram Lay into the most frantic of strokes which put the ball into the wicketkeeper's hands.

VERY TIMELY 50

But his best contribution to the game was as timely a half century as any side could wish for. Club were not in a particularly happy position when he came in having lost six wickets for 80 runs. But Bishop immediately dominated the bowling, punishing anything on the off which was not ideal in length with tremendous drives which put the ball through the covers at lightning speed on a very fast outfield. Seven finely hit boundaries, and a five, the result of an overthrow, were the gems of a splendid knock.

Less spectacular, but very sound and correct, was the innings of 40 by R. M. King, who appeared booked for his 50 when Lay got past a hitherto rigid defence. King opened the innings and was eighth man out, having defied the bowling for an hour and three-quarters. H. J. D. Lowe was another who treated the K.C.C. bowling in cavalier manner, hitting up a quick 35, while late in the innings, veteran R. S. W. Paterson entered to show that he had lost little of his well-known skill with the bat, and helped himself to a very nice 28 not out.

Appar from Luke and Lay, the home attack lacked hostility, and on a quick-scoring pitch runs came fairly easily, although not so regularly as one would have expected. Luke had one fine spell when he took two wickets in successive balls, and Lay also kept the runs down at the opening. But the game clearly indicated that on anything but a nasty wicket, the K.C.C. attack is likely to be somewhat innocuous this year.

REFRESHING BATTING

Set to score 160 to win in 105 minutes, Kenneth Baxter and left handed Mulcahy set about the task with evident relish. Mitchell did not use Beck at the start and in half an hour Baxter and his captain had put 50 on the board. Beck came on to slow down the rate of scoring after the 80 had been hoisted, and he quickly got Mulcahy's wicket with a lovely ball. Baxter had lost his wicket just before he hitting an ordinary ball from Bishop into Bond's hands at forward mid-on. His 54 was made in very quick time and was featured by some grand stroking on the outside of the wicket. He claimed nine boundaries.

Mulcahy's 33 was slightly more painstaking though he helped to maintain a rate of scoring of nearly two runs a minute. After their dismissal the Club obtained some cheap wickets, but Gray hit vigorously, and found the boundary eight times in a knock of 37. The home side was never in danger of defeat, and when stumps were drawn had scored 184 for 7, with Madar and Luke still in possession.

Beck bowled only five overs, but was effective enough to make three of these maidens and to take one wicket for ten runs. Lowe bagged three wickets for 37 and Bishop had two for 25.

Norman Mackay Scores Century For K.C.C. Against Volunteers

(By "Veritas")

Cricket at its best was enjoyed at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday, when, under ideal conditions, and on a perfect wicket, with an outfield as fast as an ice-skating rink, a K.C.C. eleven beat the Volunteers by two wickets.

Five and a half hours of play produced 432 runs for the total loss of 18 wickets, and of these, Norman Mackay had the distinction of scoring 119.

It was an innings punctuated by some dazzling off-drives, powerful hooks and pulls, and one or two remarkably "if-y" shots, one of which should have lost him his wicket when he had scored 30, and another when he had passed the 60 mark. Nevertheless, in view of the array of bowlers he faced, and the fact that quick runs were essential if the K.C.C. were to win, his knock stands as an outstanding achievement.

His innings occupied two hours of actual batting, the brightest part being his first 50 which he collected in half an hour by hitting eleven boundaries. After tea he was subdued, but he scored another eight 4's ere he was caught behind the wicket off Beck, whose short bumping balls were hostile, but which lacked accuracy.

The Volunteers' innings did not contain the same fireworks, but several batsmen made useful contributions in an interesting manner. Griffiths was strong on the leg side in compiling 40, though he was terribly uncomfortable against Whitmarsh, who was the most impressive of the home bowlers, maintaining an excellent length and turning the ball sufficiently to keep the batsmen playing at him.

Souza made his 32 in stylish and effortless manner. Perry, batted skilfully for his 31 and Pereira hit hard to score 33 not out.

Whitmarsh and Sargent alone bothered the batsmen. Both concentrated on length which paid handsomely. Whitmarsh was also fast off the pitch, while Sargent depended in a great deal on his cleverness in flighting the ball.

Although the Volunteers used a battery of seven bowlers, only Beck looked really dangerous. But he was inclined to be "all over the shop," and sent down only about a dozen really good balls. Mackay hooked and cut his high bouncing ones short of a length with splendid judgment.

MACKAY DOMINATED

Mackay dominated the K.C.C. scoring to such an extent that the second highest contributor was R. T. Broadbridge, who showed a strong defence in hitting up 26. Double figures were reached by O'Brien (a singularly fortunate batsman on this occasion), R. E. Lee and Teddy Fincher, but the other batsmen could have scored more if they had not conceded their wickets in an effort to score quick runs at the end of the innings.

Finally the home side just managed to beat the clock and won a fine game.

Scores: VOLUNTEERS
R. H. Griffiths, b. Baxter 40
R. H. King, at Mackay b. Sargent 14



Norman Mackay

G. Souza, c. Anderson b. Whitmarsh	33
E. A. Bompas, c. Anderson b. Whitmarsh	17
A. E. Perry, c. Fincher b. Whitmarsh	31
A. E. Divett, at Mackay b. Sargent	11
A. C. Beck, b. Whitmarsh	10
A. P. Pereira, not out	33
W. J. McKenna, run out	1
W. Stoker, c. Baxter b. Sargent	1
J. H. Fox, c. Baxter b. Sargent	1
Extras	10
Total	215

Bowling Analysis	O	M	R	W
Lee	9	1	36	1
O'Brien	2	1	3	1
Anderson	2	1	9	1
Whitmarsh	22	1	76	4
Sargent	9.1	—	44	1
Baxter	8	—	32	1

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB	O	M	R	W
R. M. Baxter, c. Fox b. Perry	0	—	—	0
R. T. Broadbridge, b. McKenna	20	—	118	1
E. A. Mackay, c. Fox b. Beck	11	—	53	1
G. F. O'Brien, b. Divett	13	—	53	1
W. F. Whitmarsh, b. Souza	19	—	76	1
E. Lee, b. Pereira	18	—	76	1
D. J. N. Anderson, c. Bompas b. Pereira	12	—	53	1
E. C. Fincher, not out	10	—	26	0
C. E. R. Sargent, c. Souza b. Beck	10	—	44	1
Extras	10	—	—	0

Flight for 217
T. A. Madar and H. Brokenshire did not bat.

Bowling Analysis	O	M	R	W
Beck	11.2	1	47	2
Perry	8	—	32	1
Pereira	8	—	30	2
Divett	6	—	23	1
McKenna	6	—	30	1
Souza	6	1	30	1
Stoker	5	—	17	—



Melvyn Douglas and Laine Rainer take the principal roles in "The Toy Wife," now showing at the King's Theatre.

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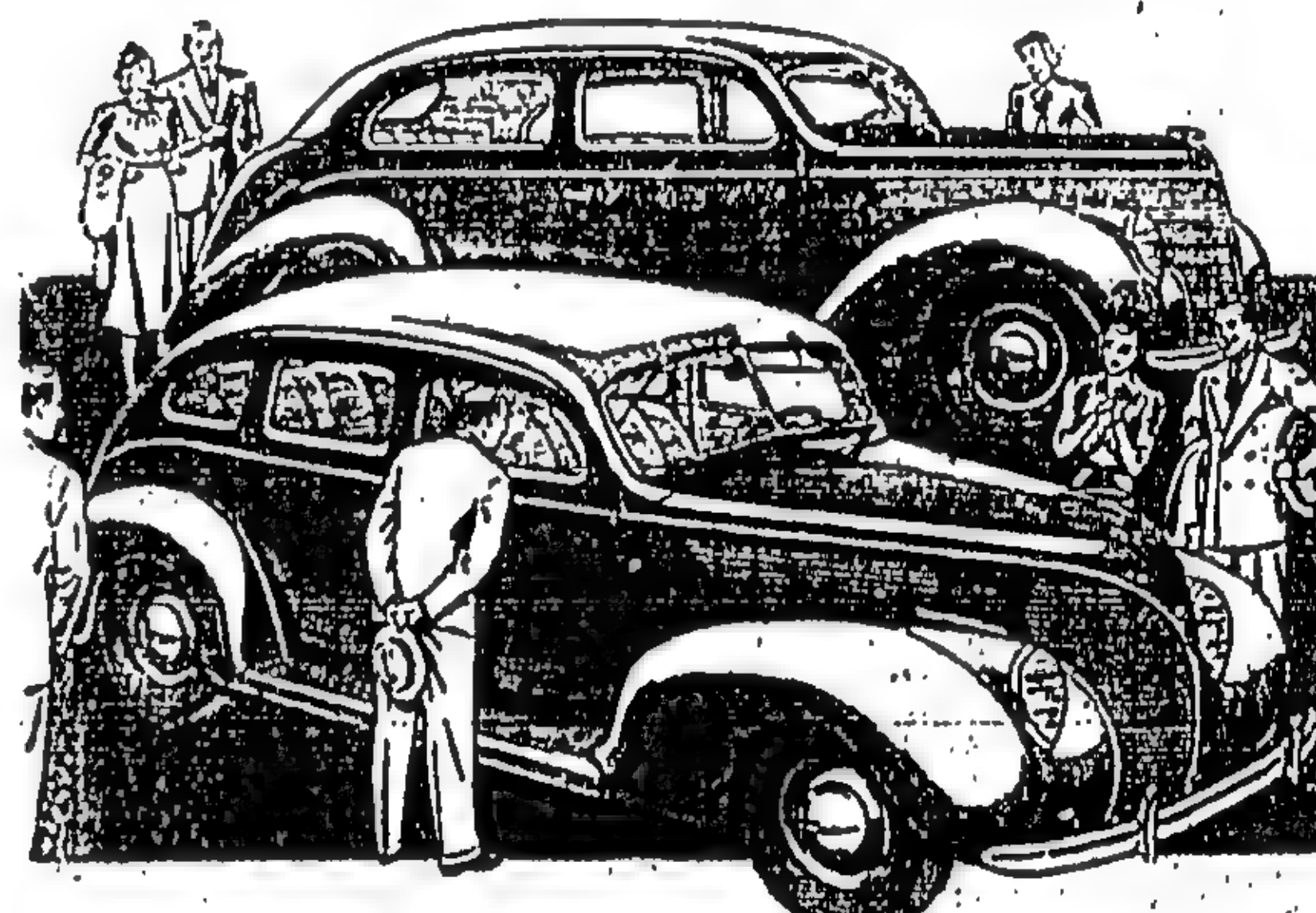
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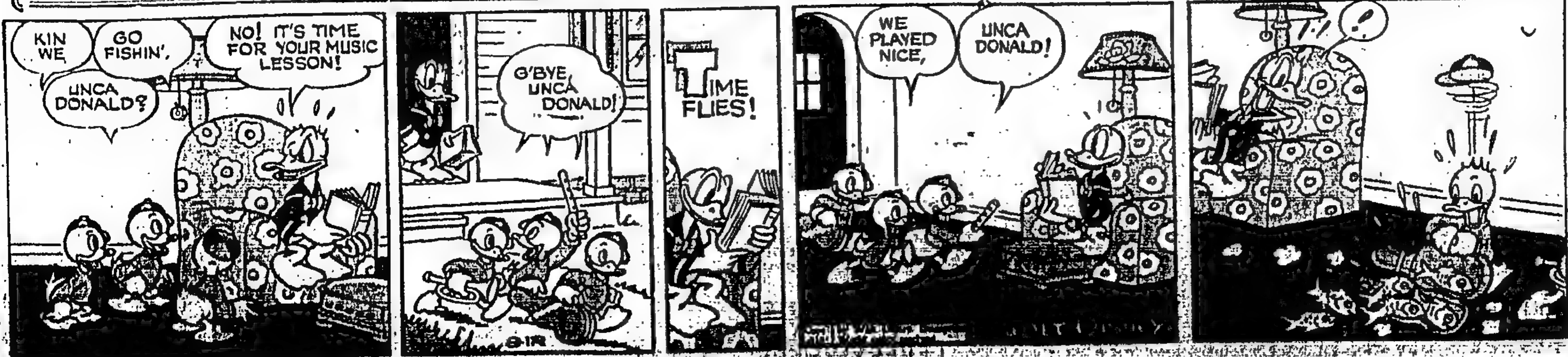
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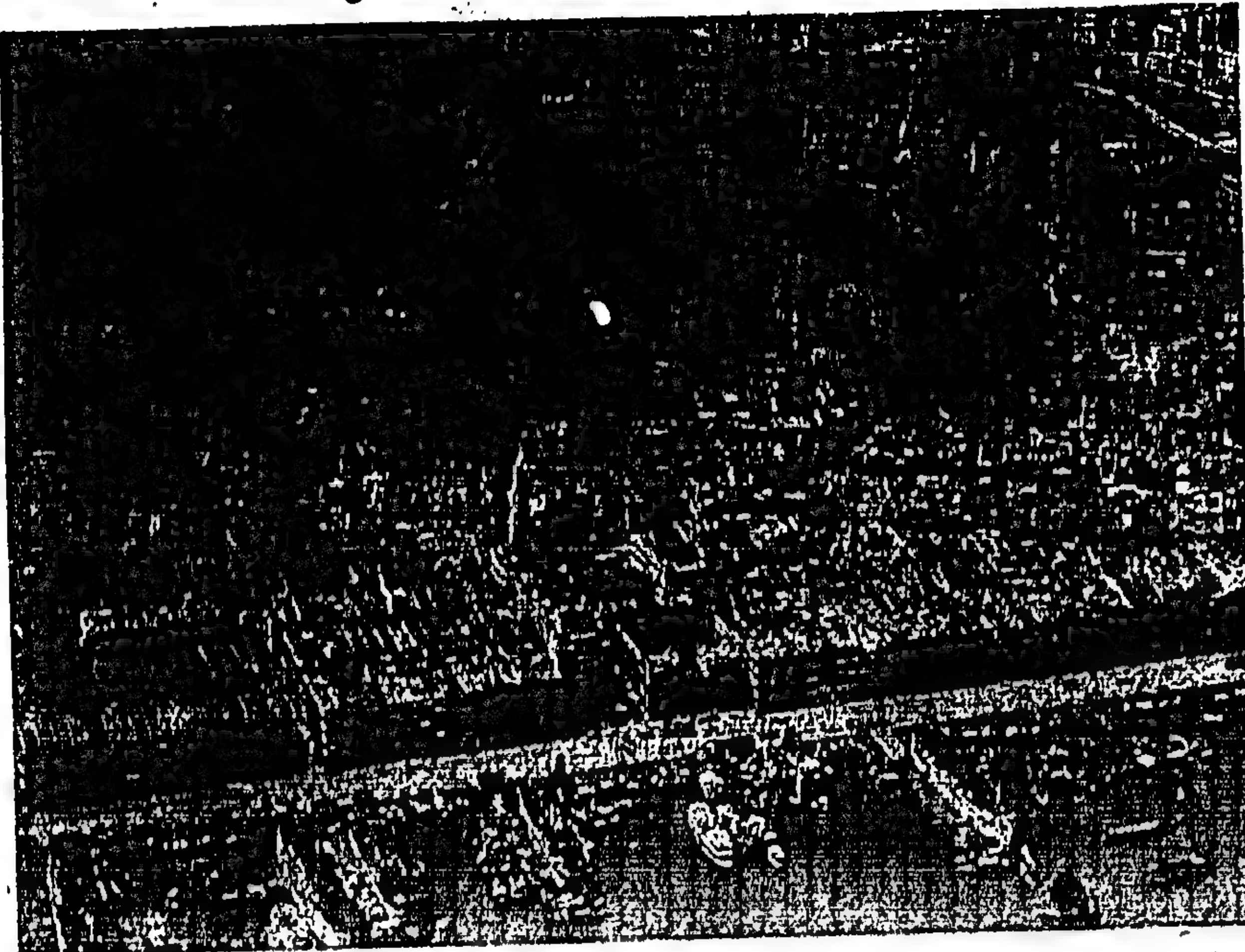
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Tourist In Hongkong Finds City Of Contrasts



Hongkong—in the last 52 days I have flown 21,500 miles over Imperial Airways routes from London to the heart of Africa, to Australia and finally to Britain's Far East outpost, Hongkong.

Certainly Hongkong has become the key not only of British but of Chinese commerce. Through this port go all kinds of ancillary materials for the use of the Chinese armies, food, barbed wire, lorries. Nearly half a million refugees have entered the city. They sleep on street corners, under the windows of shops, along the roads, and soon camps are to be set up for them. Without the presence of the foreign Government in control of this British Crown Colony, Japan would have had a clear road to southern China.

The 11-mile island with its ridge of hills rising 2,900 feet above the city affords practically no space for cultivation. But terraced on those hills are beautiful homes. Every night with the coming of dusk the hills become radiant with light, a fairland of colour like the Chinese jewel trees in the curio shop windows.

ONE OF GREAT PORTS

Even before the Japanese-Chinese conflict the city had become one of the great ports of the world and England had leased the New Territories on the shore to protect it. Now with the money-making which accompanies war the city is even more prosperous.

I am reminded many times a day that this is not China. In a sense, of course, it is not. The British administrators have instituted many reforms which are western, and underneath my windows at the Peninsula Hotel is the starting point of the longest continuous railway line in the world on which you might travel to the English Channel in three weeks. That is, you might if the way were not blocked by fighting in the north.

But in another sense the city has much Chinese atmosphere. The foreigners are definitely in the minority. There is the constant clatter of heelless shoes on the pavement. Rickshaws are the popular means of conveyance. The harbour is thronged with golden sailed sampans and junks, some of them floating kitchens like the Xochimilco boats purveying food to the pleasure boats and to the people from the swimming clubs of which there are many. For the Chinese, both men and women, have taken to the water, together and in western suits, some of the clubs having as many as 500 members.

CHINESE QUARTERS

A few of the Chinese wear the old-time dress. But for the most part the men have doffed their long robes for trousers, and the women their trousers for long straight dresses, slashed on both sides half way to the knees.

A few blocks from the big tourist hotels are typical Chinese quarters, crowded streets lined with open shops and "huts" with masses of Chinese, both men and women, have taken to the water, together and in western suits, some of the clubs having as many as 500 members.

BY MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In Greenwich Village. With their characteristic disregard for the sidewalk, crowds of Chinese strollers throng the pavement making motor traffic a difficult business. Possession Point where the English flag first was hoisted on the island has become a little Coney Island with palmists, food shops, and amusement places lining the beach.

You can buy everything from jade to live snakes in the quarter and if you like to step into the flower market you can choose between clumps of fragrant white ginger, lotus, wild gardenias, and the tiny pink flowers strung on long curling branches called the chain of love.

There is another bit of old China over on the mainland where the New Territories jut toward Canton. A walled city where pigs, chickens, and the muddled tatters of the grown folk are in great contrast to the immaculate whites of the men and the gay flowered dresses of higher class Chinese.

TALKS WITH WOMEN

In the city I have dined with Lulu Wong, Anna May Wong's sister, herself well known in the western theatre world, and have gone with her to a Chinese play where the property man wearing a single-tailed coat and the actors addressed the audience in long dialogues.

Some of the women players in a children's troupe, dressed in a clown's robe embroidered with sequins, flourished an American cotton handkerchief striped in gaudy sport colours, the orchestra from one corner of the stage squealed and banged away, the wings were crowded with watchers (some of them crying babies), the audience cracked pumpkin and melon seeds, and a small boy stood for hours down in front of the stage intent on the performance.

I have done many things. But for the most enjoyable was a luncheon with seven Chinese women where we talked frankly and as friends.

Since what we said might not be altogether acceptable in some quarters I shall not name my hostess, other than to say that she presides over one of the great Chinese houses of Hongkong, and I shall further protect her by adding that she did not contribute to the frank conversation.

We talked of the tremendous progress of this generation of women, the first to come to maturity with unbound feet and of the place they are taking in politics, of the "alley-way education" in which they have volunteered to teach children, of their presence at the front as soldiers and first aid workers, and of the Hongkong Chinese Women's Soldiers Relief Association. One of these was started within the year by eight women and now has more than 2,000 members each paying a Hongkong dollar a month in dues, and helping come out and be a part of the world.

work, including the care of Chinese war orphans.

MENU SERVED

We flourished our chopsticks over a meal which was just a little snack, beginning with sharks' fins in combs, fried prawns, and eastern melon in which a soup had been steaming all day, and went on with fairies delight, snow fungus, and chicken soup, roasted chicken with crisp skin, mushrooms and cabbage, sea bream, walnuts and chicken, ginger and duck, sweet and sour pork, and fried Wan Ton, and fried rice. The sweet was paste buns containing black bean jam and after the noodles in soup, and almond tea we had fruit including dragon's eyes from dishes made of gold dust, their lovely imperial yellow slides carved by hand.

Then we proceeded to the real business of the day. Suppose, I said, that we at this table were the great council of China, what would you do?

Like a flash came the answer, force the wealthy to give their money and buy ammunition and airplanes, everything to win the war. The women wanted to ask me a "rude" question they said. Would I mind? No. Well then, when Americans talk so much against aggression why don't they help China now and stop what "looks self-contradictory."

There was only one way to answer that. If we women actually were a council of all us should be against war. Wasn't that so? I would like to ask a "rude" question too, I said. If Chinese women were in power would they stop that form of minor but accepted graft that in the Far East is "grease"? Some of them thought that human beings men and women, were pretty much alike. But most of them believed that women would be more honest in public life than men.

WOMEN DESIRE LITTLE

One of them advanced the opinion that women want little beyond a few dresses and some jewelry, and "not the millions that men can spend in one night."

Chinese women know that "squeeze" exists, she added, "for haven't we been spending money for years on airplanes and munitions for defence and where are those airplanes and those munitions now?"

We talked more of what women are doing in China to-day, one of the guests remarking that "before the war it was the Chinese women who sat about hotel lobbies and now it is the Chinese men." They agreed that they would not return to their old secluded existence for anything in the world. In the words of one woman, "Why should we be pressed down? We have the same kind of brain as a man and we can do the same work."

As we walked out through the garden, the Chinese women in their flowered dresses like butterflies hovering over the great blue pots of flowering zinnias I believed what I have been hearing during all of my stay in Hongkong. "The women are China to-day," and I was glad that miles if only to see them burst the chrysalis of tradition and habit and come out and be a part of the world.

THE TOY WIFE

GERTRUDE GELBIN

RESUME
Gilbert and Louise Brigid, who have grown up at a school in France are brought home by their father to his plantation in pre-Old War Louisiana. Gilbert, called Froufrou by everyone, is completely a child in thought and action. Her only aim in life is to visit New Orleans and marry some splendid husband who can dance, duel and buy her fine jewelry. Froufrou and Louise go to a Jury Meeting with their father, Georges Brigid, handsome young lawyer, is snuffed by a prisoner. Brigid insists that he recuperate at the plantation rather than go to his own home in New Orleans. Madame Valaire, a neighbor, announces she is going to New Orleans for some dental work. Froufrou, longing to make the trip, insists she, too, has a toothache.

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Chapter Two

MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE
Madame Valaire's carriage, its blinds drawn, bumped over the rough roads toward New Orleans. Froufrou lifted the shades and peered eagerly into the night. "We're somewhere!" she announced excitedly. "Look—there's a church!" Louise looked out the window. "Yes, that's the Chapel of Sainte Catherine."

"The one you told me about?" cried Froufrou. "Where everyone goes to pray for a husband?" Louise sent a furtive glance toward Madame Valaire, and noting the other's amused smile, ventured a low "yes." Pick, Froufrou's personal slave, opened her eyes wide. "Ah, by God!"

"Isn't that funny?" she laughed. "I'm trying to remember your name too."

of that Ste Catherine," she said breathlessly. "Day ain't nobble!" she cried, "I'm trying to remember your name too."

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down the stairs. Once outside they ran to the church. It was deserted. They lit their candles, offered their prayers, and in short order were back at the house. As they entered the gate, Froufrou handed hershaw and clunk to Pick.

"Take those," she whispered. "I'm going to watch the party for a minute." She darted forward, up the steps and slipped along the balcony to an open French window, at which stood a table set with two glasses and a bottle of champagne. She dropped into the chair, picked up the glass, filled it and drank it as if it were water. Then, her elbows on the table, her face cupped in her hands, she watched the party wince at her eyes.

A handsome young man, very much the way New Orleans blade, came suddenly upon her. He stopped in surprise, his face very evidently indicating the fact that he could not place her.

"Where have you been hiding all evening?" he asked pleasantly and sat down in the chair next to hers. Froufrou looked up in astonishment, then, smiling mischievously, leaned forward to ask: "Have you really noticed me before?" "Of course," he lied. "Only when I looked for you. You weren't there." He reached for the champagne bottle. "Thirsty?" "Thank you," she smiled again. "I'm not at all thirsty. I'm just out who you are."

"Isn't that funny?" she laughed. "And I'm trying to remember yours."

He was genuinely surprised. "Suppose you tell me yours, again."

Instead of answering she motioned toward the room where the guests were dancing. "If I tell you—will you dance with me? Just once—no—twice—around the room?"

"You want to dance? Splendid!" "But, just for a moment," she warned. "Then I must go." She got to her feet unsteadily, suddenly, holding the champagne. He put his arm about her and ushered her to the dance floor.

"You haven't told me your name," he said.

"Froufrou."

"Froufrou? That's not a name—" "It's my name."

"And is it the only one I'm to know?" "Yes—can you remember it?" "I can never forget it."

"Now," she smiled. "What's your name?" "Well—I'm the man who's giving the party."

"What do you mean?" he demanded in astonishment.

"You don't have to come with me. I know my way to my room." She said quickly, and darted out the window, onto the balcony, down the steps, across the garden and into the house. In her room, she called for Pick and her voice awoke Louise.

"Gilbert!" cried Louise, "where have you been?" "To church—oh, what fun!"

A sudden knocking at the door stopped her. The voice calling from outside her door was Andre's. "Oh," cried Louise, "this is disgraceful!"

"Froufrou!" insisted Andre, pounding at the door, "let me in, Sweet!"

The door of the room next to theirs burst open. "What's all this hubbub?" demanded Madame Valaire. "Andre! What are you doing here?"

Andre stared at her blankly. "Mamma, I was looking for you—what a surprise!"

Madame Valaire opened the door of the girls' room and stuck in her head. "We have New Orleans for you! Your father's plantation tomorrow, she announced severely, then, closing the door with a sudden bang, she pulled her son into her own room for a sound lecture.

Andre, returning eventually to his room, awakened his servant Brutus. "What are those young ladies with my mother, Brutus?" he demanded. Brutus rubbed his eyes sleepily. "Seems like day's done like last night. I heard a neighbor girl which has been living in France, all grown up."

Andre smiled. "We're leaving for New Orleans tomorrow morning. We're going to visit my mother's plantation."

Has Froufrou's project already taken effect? Will Madame Valaire discover how Froufrou met her son? How will she welcome her son's coming?

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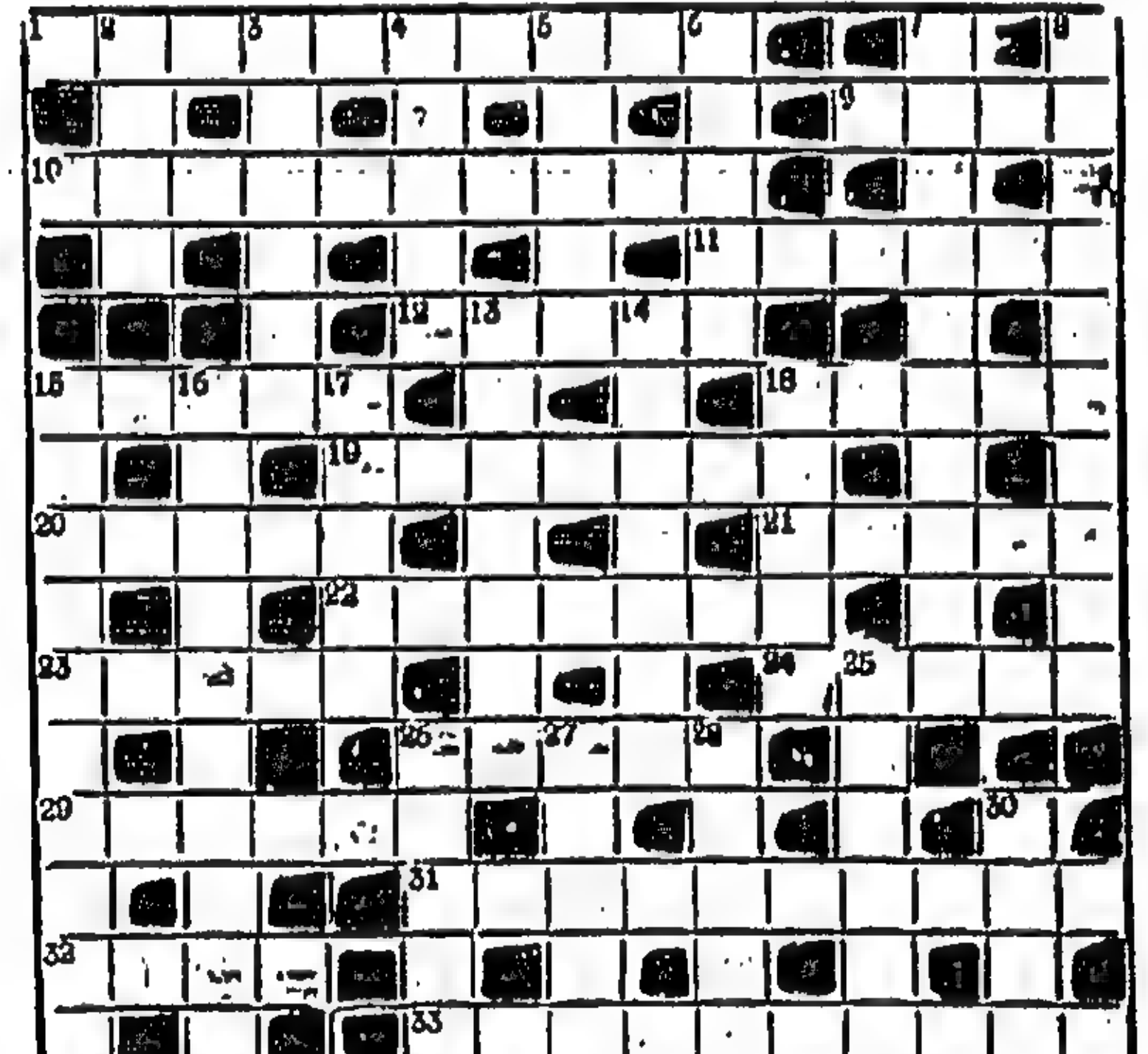
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- ACROSS**
- Many would probably imbibe the beginning or ending of this than all of it (10).
 - This goes out to sea and is mostly edible (4).
 - No gentleman, to give such tea-table advice (10).
 - Half this river was a tribe living near it (6).
 - A bit of a rotten nuisance (5).
 - Most of this mixture is put in its proper place (5).
 - French town (5).
 - Taking it easy in the matter of having been nettled? (7).
 - The first person as subject (5).
 - A final letter (5).
 - Indict (7).
 - This nily is not to the front (5).
 - Give (5).
 - Most people are prone to go to this (5).
 - Ma died to make it (6).
 - The sun as it changes to a keen one (10).
 - Even ships don't have it (4).
 - Obsolete protection for warships (two words—7, 3).

- DOWN**
- Flighty confession from an Eastern country (4).
 - Cut out mostly as a bird (6).
 - Shake out of 26 across perhaps (5).
 - Part of itself indeed (5).
 - A famous cricketer is indicated (5).
 - In this sheet of water often ruffled by its head (10).
 - The splendor in it is to see it at cricket (two words—5, 5).
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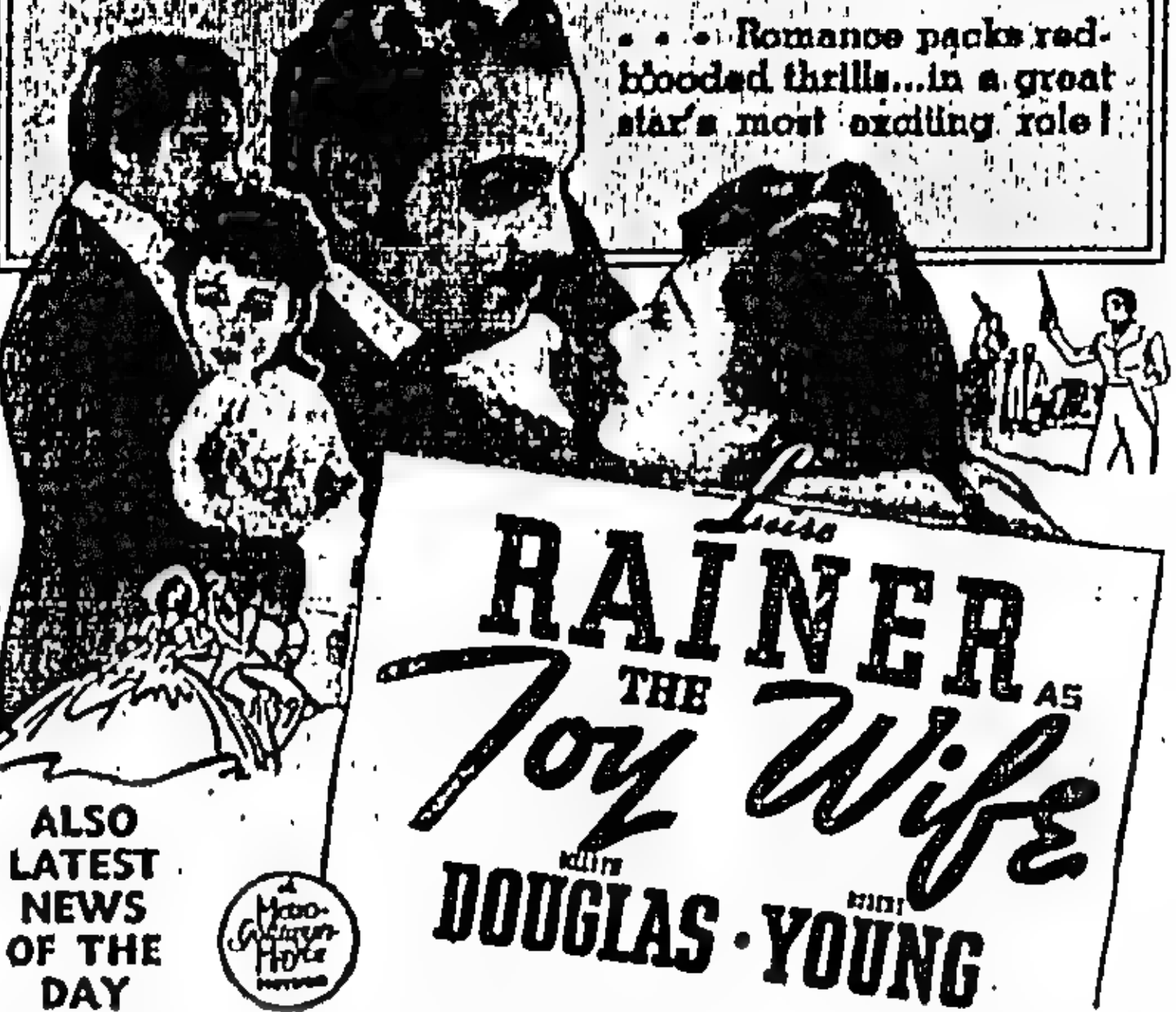
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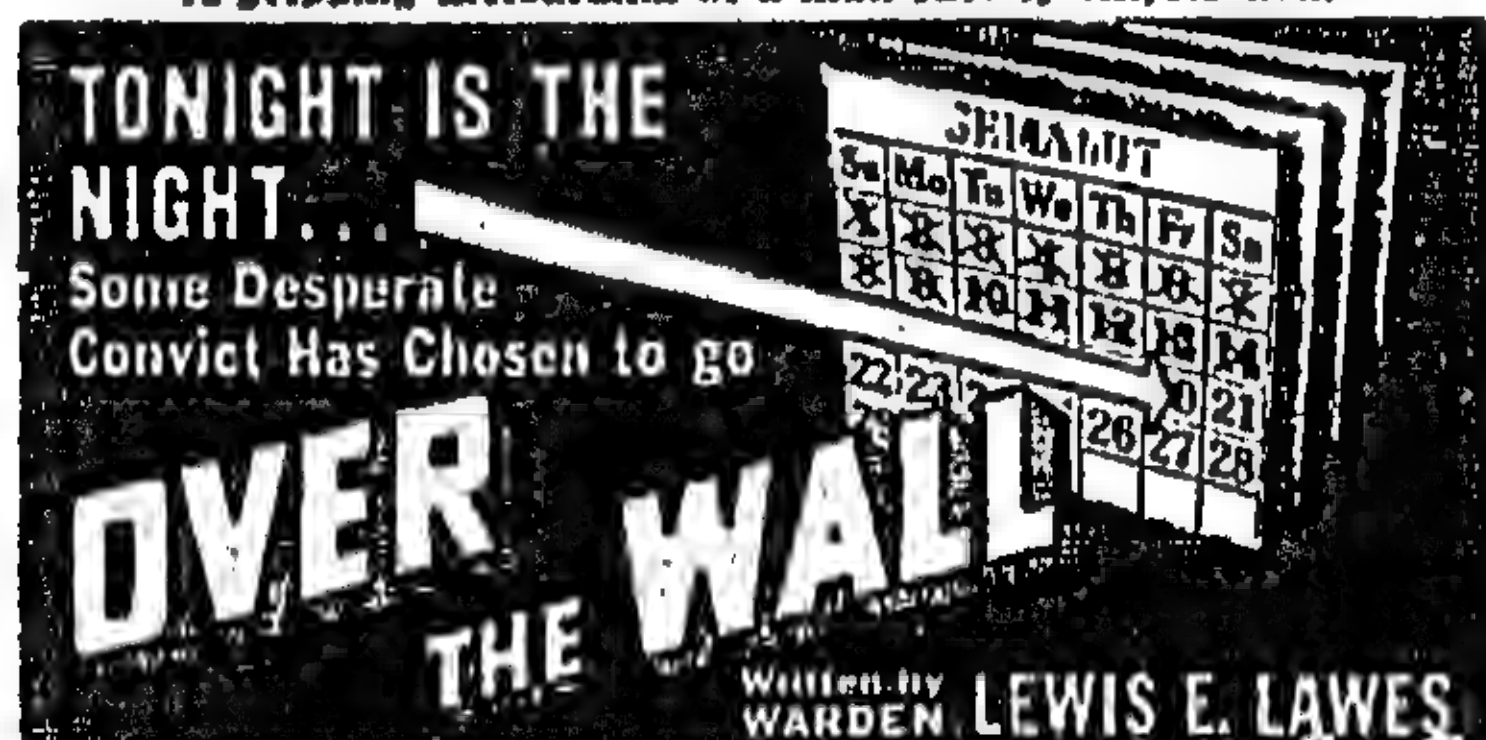
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THE YEAR'S GREATEST HEART-STORY!
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A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

London Press Sees Hopes Of China Peace

But Hongkong's Trade Must Suffer

London, Oct. 24.
The possibility of an early move for peace in the Far East is the topic in several newspaper quarters this morning as the outcome of the fall of Canton.

The Daily Mail says that the manner of Canton's surrender suggests serious defection on the Chinese front. For tortured Canton there is world wide sympathy, but has not the time come to end this devastation? The abortive attempt at third-Power mediation and the failure of the Nine-Power conference at Brussels should convince China that she can hope for nothing more than sympathy from Europe and America, and her leaders should consider whether or not it is wise to seek means of ending the useless and prodigious expenditure of Chinese lives and treasure.

The Daily Telegraph gives prominence to an article by Edwin Haward, who expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace are not unfavourable, and who doubts whether the Japanese armies view with equanimity a long guerrilla campaign.

Their terms may be more onerous than those of last December, but they may be such as China, in her present plight, may honourably accept, says this writer. Japan may at the present, have more to gain by peace than China has to lose by continued resistance. That Japan will require full recognition of her dominance in the Far East is axiomatic.

HONGKONG'S POSITION

Mr. Haward continues: "Japan probably realises that dominance is more likely to come from a generous appeasement in this moment of triumph than from a long, drawn-out engagement of her troops in the rugged fastnesses of China's western hills. She has to consider too, the delicacy of her relations with the Western Powers."

Analysing the situation in Hongkong, Mr. Haward remarks that the Japanese lately have shown a desire to maintain friendly relations with Britain, and there is no reason to expect any serious cause for friction, although at the best there must be a grave interruption of Hongkong's trading activities.

Having alluded to the refugee problem in Hongkong and Shanghai, Mr. Haward says that the recent statements from Japanese sources suggest a desire to come to an understanding with foreign countries, and to create a modus vivendi here and elsewhere. It is not easy to see how more than provisional adjustments can be made as long as the hostilities persist. In Shanghai, the views of other governments, besides the British, must be taken into consideration. The prospect of solving these problems on which there is some solidarity between the Western Powers may reasonably form a contributing factor to Japan's readiness for peace with China.—Reuter.

DISTANCE FLIGHT

Bombers Attempt To Set Record

London, Oct. 23.
Four R. A. F. long-range Vickers Wellington bombers are expected to leave to-morrow for Egypt, from where, if the weather is favourable, they will attempt a non-stop flight to Australia, flying in formation.

The bombers are expected to leave Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, in the morning.

Refuelling arrangements in Egypt have already been made in readiness for the greatest non-stop flight yet attempted by the Royal Air Force. If successful, the flight, organised by Wing-Commander O. R. Gayford, will break, by about 1,000 miles, the present Russian record of 6,300 miles.—Reuter.

Kamo Maru Detained At Brisbane

Passengers Inspected For Cholera

Sixty three third class and steerage passengers aboard the Japanese ship Kamo Maru, which called at Hongkong last Thursday, were removed from the ship to the Quarantine Station while the vessel was at Brisbane.

They were taken ashore to undergo a bacteriological test to determine whether they were carriers of cholera. Twelve passengers booked for Sydney and Melbourne were allowed to rejoin the ship, the others had to stay several days at the quarantine station.

LATE NEWS

Bocca Tigris Forts Fall — Official

Shanghai, Oct. 24.
It is officially announced that Japanese army and naval forces have completed occupation of the Bocca Tigris forts.

The capture of the fortifications is said to have been effected only after "stubborn resistance."—Reuter.

Chinese Retreat Said To Be Cut Off

Shanghai, Oct. 24.
It is unofficially reported that the Japanese claim to have reached Kokiaton, about 20 miles from Hankow, advancing 20 kilometres during the last 24 hours.

They occupied the strategic town of Likiat, 45 kilometres by air from Hankow, and Japanese columns are striking southward from Honan, are said to have threatened Anlu, the principal route for the Chinese retreat north-westward from Hankow with the capture of Kungtungchen ten kilometres west of Yingshan.—Reuter.

Germany And Japan Hand In Glove

Remarkable Assertions Are Lovelled

New York, Oct. 23.

The Institute of Far Eastern Relations, in a survey article dealing with the Far East, expresses the opinion that the Munich agreement has stimulated Germany's "move toward the East" policy across two continents, and says that Germany supports the "Japan Over Asia" move against the same Western Powers which were forced to retreat before Germany in Europe.

The announcement stresses that "Germany aims to support Japan in closing up China, and reserving exclusive exploitation of rights by Japan and Germany, with Italy as a minor junior partner."

In proof of this the article cites Germany's march on Czechoslovakia, together with the alleged liquidation of all direct affiliation with independent China.

"If Japan wins, Germany will resume the Chinese market as Japan's ally," says the article.

It also draws attention to the fact that at the outbreak of hostilities Germany "turned from China to Japan with an eye to future economic returns. The firm of Otto Wolff, as late as 1937, loaned £2,000,000 to Manchukuo as the first instalment of a loan programme. The loans consist of deliveries of German equipment at an interest of 5.5 per cent. annually."

The article concludes: "During the Czech crisis Japan established the China Affairs Bureau as a protectorate in China, removing all Chinese business to the Japanese foreign office. It is within the framework of such a protectorate that German-Japanese political-economic co-operation could best be realised and extended at the expense of the said Powers, just as they bowed to the threat of force in Europe."—United Press.

To Prove Shakespeare Is Bacon

New Investigation To Be Made

London, Oct. 23.
A new attempt will very shortly be made to establish once and for all whether William Shakespeare was actually the Bard of Avon. The Dean of Westminster has just granted permission for an opening of the grave in the Westminster Abbey of Edmund Spenser.

It is confidently hoped that the tomb of the poet contains an original manuscript of William Shakespeare in which it is revealed whether the Bard of Avon, Shakespeare contemporary, and Shakespeare are one and the same person. It is known that on the death of Spenser all leading British poets of the day wrote a poem in honour of "the Prince of poets."

The manuscript of this poem was then deposited together with the quill pen with which it was written in the poet's tomb in Westminster Abbey, before it was finally walled in.

So at least declares the historian Camden, who was a contemporary of Spenser and whose statement has recently been investigated by the Bacon Society.

On the strength of these investigations, the Bacon society requested permission to open the grave of Spenser, and if possible, to recover the priceless manuscript dating from the year 1599.

It is hoped that a comparison of handwriting will serve to establish whether Shakespeare is Bacon.—Trans-Ocean.

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APPEAL TO PEOPLE

General Wu Teh-chen
Rallies Kwangtung

An Undisputed Place, Oct. 23.
An appeal to the people of Kwangtung to help the Government to continue resistance to the Japanese invaders was contained in a manifesto issued by General Wu Teh-chen, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, yesterday.

General Wu asked all people of the province to do their best to help the Government in the resistance, especially in eliminating traitors and undertaking war-time service.

"Those who have guns should immediately join the self-defence corps and those who have no guns should join the army. The rich should contribute their money," he urged.

Reminding them of Japanese atrocities in North and Central China, and the hatred the Japanese have particularly for them, General Wu stated that all people of Kwangtung should swear to fight them to the bitter end.

ART EXHIBITION

The annual exhibition of the Hongkong Art Club will be held at St. John's Cathedral Hall on Tuesday, November 8, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and on Wednesday, November 9, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Well-known local artists will exhibit their work, which will include Hongkong scenes, figures, and portrait studies executed in oil, water-colours and pastel.

General Wu revealed that the Kwangtung Provincial Government has been removed to an undisclosed place in accordance with instructions from the National Government and that it has mapped out a comprehensive plan for increasing its administrative efficiency to meet the military situation.

It is learned that General Wu called a meeting of the high officials of various organs under the Kwangtung Provincial Government yesterday when increase of administrative efficiency, replenishment of food supplies, promotion of reconstruction and other important war-time issues were thoroughly discussed.—Central News.

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BRITISH WARSHIP BOMBED

Six Japanese Bombers' Attack on H.M.S. Sandpiper

H.M.S. SANDPIPER

**SPLINTERS DAMAGE
SUPERSTRUCTURE,
FORWARD DECK**

**Yangtse River Incident
May Have Repercussions**

SIX HEAVY TYPE JAPANESE BOMBERS CARRIED OUT AN ATTACK ON H.M.S. SANDPIPER SHORTLY AFTER DAWN THIS MORNING.

THE SUPERSTRUCTURE AND FORWARD DECK OF THE WARSHIP WERE STRUCK BY SPLINTERS FROM THE BOMBS, WHICH APPARENTLY FELL ALL AROUND THE SHIP BUT REGISTERED NO DIRECT HIT.

IT IS PRESUMED, ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO OFFICIAL MENTION IN THE REPORT, THAT THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ABOARD THE SANDPIPER WOULD BE BROUGHT INTO ACTION IN DEFENCE OF THE VESSEL.

THE ATTACK WAS MADE IN THE SIANGKIANG RIVER NEAR CHANGSHA, CAPITAL OF HUNAN PROVINCE.

A "United Press" message states that the British naval authorities in Shanghai stated that "H.M.S. Sandpiper was apparently deliberately attacked by the Japanese planes."

The Shanghai report states that several cabins and the superstructures were superficially damaged by six bombs.

Questioned regarding the "United Press" report, the naval authorities in Hongkong state that in the absence of detailed accounts of the incident, it cannot be said here whether the attack was deliberate or unintentional.

Like all other British warships in the Far East, the British ensign was prominently painted on the superstructure and awning of the Sandpiper, and it seems hardly likely that it could not have been observed that the ship was British.

H.M.S. Sandpiper is a gunboat of 185 tons. She was commissioned at Shanghai five years ago and was then attached to the Yangtse Patrol.

150 SHIPS IN ARMADA OFF H.K.

What is probably the greatest armada of ships ever to appear in the waters of the Pacific was sighted off Shekko Beach, Hongkong, this morning.

The "Telegraph" is authoritatively informed that 150 ships were counted in the convoy, which was escorted by destroyers.

The vessels, mostly of the trawler type, were proceeding towards the Canton River delta.

It is presumed that they are supply ships proceeding from Hsia Bay to the Pearl River with the object of taking supplies direct to the Japanese Army at Canton.

The fact that the ships have left their base in Hsia Bay indicates that the Japanese warships have now cleared the boom from across the Pearl River, and that reports that Hsiao Tziris' force have been evacuated are correct.

Her armaments consist of one 3.7 inch gun and a six-pounder.

According to the last available Naval List the ship is under the command of Lt. Cmdr. W. E. J. James, who was appointed on August 27, 1936.

The other officer aboard the ship is Lt. H. R. Rycroft, who was appointed in March last year.

It is officially announced that there were no casualties among the complement of the gunboat.

It appears almost certain that international repercussions will be the outcome of the incident.

JAPANESE CONSUL TOLD

Mr. Nakamura, Consul General for Japan in Hongkong, was informed of the incident by the Telegraph.

"I have had no report yet," he told Telegraph. Changsha is a Treaty port about 200 miles south of Hankow, on the Canton-Hankow River.

It is on the west bank of the Siangkiang River, which drains into Tung Ting Lake and thence into the Yangtse at Yochow.

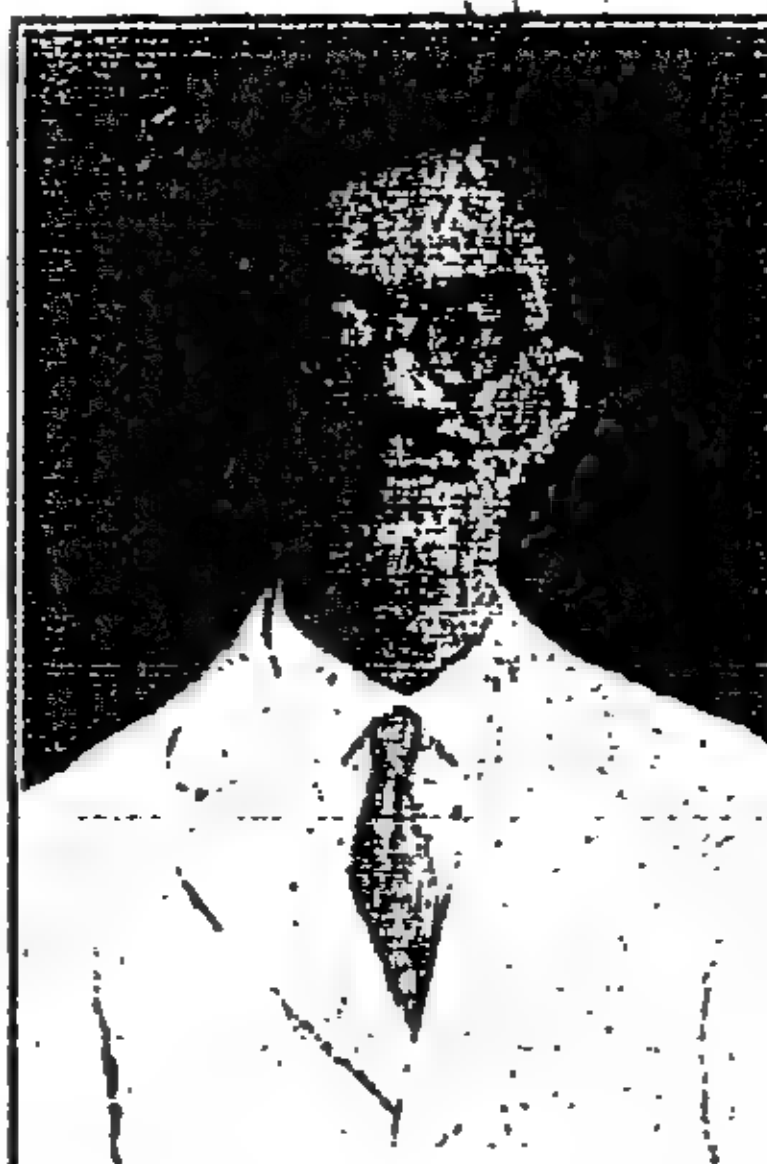
The Sandpiper was in the Siangkiang River at a point about 100 miles south of the Yangtse.

Heavy Japanese aerial bombings have been carried out almost incessantly in this area during the past week.



H.M.S. SANDPIPER

Chinese Leaders Said In H.K.



WANG CHUNG-HUI

THOUSAND DIE: SHIP BOMBED

Terrible Japanese Atrocity In Yangtse River

Hankow, Oct. 23.

ABOUT 1,000 PASSENGERS aboard the steamer Kiang Hsin of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., are believed to have been either killed or wounded when Japanese aircraft bombed the vessel in the Yangtse at Changlingki near Yoyang at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Yoyang was raided twice by Japanese machines yesterday.

Nine enemy machines first appeared over Changsha at 10.05 in the morning, drawing heavy fire from Chinese anti-aircraft batteries.

They flew northward to Pailshui station, 49 miles north of Changsha, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, where they dropped two bombs, causing slight damage to the railway track.

After raiding Pailshui, they proceeded to Yoyang, releasing several bombs at Changlingki.

In the afternoon nine other planes again made their appearance over Yoyang and Changlingki. It was at this time that the Kiang Hsin was bombed.

Yunkai station, 14 miles north of Changsha on the Canton-Hankow Railway, was also raided by these planes. About 10 missiles were dropped, killing and wounding more than 10 civilians.—Central News.

DURING THE WEEK-END authoritative but unofficial Chinese sources reported that Messrs. Wang Chung-hui, Foreign Minister, and Wang Ching-wei, arrived secretly in Hongkong on Saturday morning.

Efforts by the "Telegraph" to officially confirm these rumours have met with no success.

However, a "Telegraph" representative has statements from two Chinese who allege that they have already spoken to Mr. Wang Ching-wei in Hongkong.

The purpose of the visit to Hongkong, state the rumours, is in connection with peace negotiations.

The name of the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Kerr-Clark-Kerr, has been freely mentioned as mediator.

This part of the rumours, however, has been definitely quashed firstly, by an official statement by the Ambassador to the "Telegraph" that he is not participating in any mediatory task and that he has seen neither Mr. Wang Chung-hui nor Mr. Wang Ching-wei and, secondly, by the departure for Chungking of the Ambassador at midnight.

Support for the rumours that the two Chinese leaders is, however, forthcoming from United Press, which reports that they are in Hongkong.

It is also stated that Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. W. H. Donald, the Generalissimo's Australian adviser, are in Hongkong.

The "Telegraph" interviewed Mr. T. V. Soong regarding the rumours. When asked to confirm or deny reports that Madame Chiang Kai-shek was in Hongkong, Mr. Soong replied:

"The report is a monstrous fabrication. Madame Chiang, to the best of my knowledge, is not here."

"Have you heard that Mr. Wang Chung-hui and Mr. Wang Ching-wei are in Hongkong?" Mr. Soong was asked.

(Continued on Page 5.)



WANG CHING-WEI

NO MAJOR CHANGES IN CABINET

Premier Expected To Decide

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A SWEEPING RECONSTRUCTION of the Cabinet, following the resignation of Mr. A. Duff-Cooper, and the death of Lord Stanley, is regarded as unlikely.

The creation of three new ministries—National Defence, Supply, and Civil Shipping—which has been the subject of speculation, is thought to be quite out of the question, and some circles will be very surprised if even one new Ministry is created at present, though eventually some kind of Ministry, to co-ordinate more closely the national defence departments is thought a possibility.

(Continued on Page 5.)

Death Threat To Arabs Who Register Names

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23.

THE RECENT GOVERNMENT order that all male inhabitants over 16 years of age should register for cards of identity has resulted in the Arab leaders issuing counter-orders to their countrymen, in which they declare that anyone known to have obtained one of these cards will be summarily shot dead.

The Government order is intended primarily to ascertain the loyal elements in the Arab peasantry, who constitute the bulk of the population.

Buildings at the Jaffa railway station were set afire this morning but the flames were extinguished.

(Continued on Page 7.)

Japan's Victory Turns to Ashes

CANTON, Oct. 24.

LIKE NAPOLEON in Moscow, Canton's unwanted guests found everything in their path turning to ashes during the week-end.

Entering the city with not more than two thousand men, the Japanese were helpless to stem the awful holocaust that is sweeping Kwangtung's capital from end to end.

The victor is fire—fires started after the Japanese entry into the city.

The Japanese are almost gnashing their teeth in their rage. They have no water to combat the menace of total destruction that now threatens to grasp their rich prize in the hour of their success.

Just as they succeed in ending one fire by dynamiting buildings and creating fire-breaks, the Chinese start another conflagration elsewhere.

It is the greatest organised incendiarism the world has ever known.

While staid Shumen talpans and naval officers stripped to the waist and blackened by smoke and ash, wage a guerrilla war on the flames in the vicinity of the Anglo-French concessions in an attempt to prevent the conflagration from devouring the small island, Japanese officers are disconsolately riding through the ruined city.

The only remaining inhabitants appear to be poverty-stricken.

(Continued on Page 5.)

LATE NEWS

Telephone—26615

Please don't cry!

-BUT of course, so many of us do. And although a few tears may be effective and rather romantic, swollen eyelids, a red nose, bedraggled make-up, and all the post-cry symptoms are definitely NOT at all attractive. So if your emotions temporarily get the better of you, hit back quickly with these First Aid measures—

- 1 Get three pads of cotton-wool, two for your eyes, one for your forehead.
- 2 Fill a basin full of warm water and dip your face in it for a moment.
- 3 Pat it dry and massage in skin food or cleansing cream.
- 4 Soak the cotton wool pads in skin tonic or witch hazel (or cold water), put them on your eyes and forehead, and go and lie down for 15 minutes, thinking of absolutely nothing.
- 5 When you get up, wipe off the skin food, splash your face with cold water or skin tonic.
- 6 Give your hair a thorough brush from the roots upwards (very soothing this).
- 7 Give your nose a good blow and start making up, with an accent on the eyes, a smear of grease or eyeshadow on the lids, and a little rouge if you are pale now.
- 8 Finally, squeeze the juice of a lemon in a glass of water and drink it slowly to get rid of that sick feeling that sometimes results from a good cry, and there you are, ready to face the whole world again.

Diana Gibson



Savoury Sweetbreads

THESE delicate portions of meat can be made into several excellent dishes. Sweetbreads must be fresh, and before cooking they should be soaked for several hours, changing the water occasionally. This soaking cleanses them from the blood, makes them white, and renders them more delicate. After soaking, parboil for five minutes and immerse in cold water to blanch. Remove any pieces of sinew and gristle; wipe and press between two plates, to give better shape.

To stew sweetbreads, prepare as above, then lay in a saucepan and pour over some white stock, adding a little pepper, salt, and a pinch of powdered mace.

Simmer gently for half an hour, then put in the oven to keep hot. Thicken the gravy with a little flour and butter, let it boil, and when smooth stir in a dish, add dessertspoonful of lemon juice to the gravy and pour over.

Roasted and Fried

To roast calf's sweetbreads, take a pair and prepare as described, then brush over with beaten egg, and roll in seasoned breadcrumbs.

Melt 1 oz. of butter in the saucepan and sprinkle this on the coating of crumbs, and roll the sweetbreads in crumbs a second time. Now melt 2 ozs of butter in a baking tin and put the sweetbreads in, roasting in a moderate oven for about half an hour, basting frequently with the butter. Dish, garnished with fried parsley, and serve with white sauce.

To fry lamb's sweetbreads, parboil, drain and press, and brush over with egg. Cover them well with breadcrumbs with a little pepper, salt, and chopped parsley mixed in for seasoning. Fry an appetising brown and serve with good gravy.

When there are any cold sweetbreads over, to redress cut them into neat pieces, and stew them gently in some good brown gravy till they are hot quite through. Place on a dish, pour the gravy over, and garnish with fried shrimps.

A Tasty Pie

For sweetbread pie two pairs will be required. Prepare as above, then cut the sweetbreads into small pieces. Grease a fireproof dish, cover with breadcrumbs, and then add the sweetbreads.

Cover with white sauce, season to liking with pepper and salt, sprinkle a little parsley over, finishing with breadcrumbs and dabs of butter, or, if preferred, a pastry crust. Bake for from 25 minutes to half an hour. Sweetbread croquettes are very good. Prepare a pair of sweetbreads, and mince finely. Add half their weight of breadcrumbs, season with pepper, salt, a little nutmeg, and a flavouring of grated lemon peel.

Put into the steppan with just enough cream to moisten, for ten minutes. Then turn out to cool. Form into small balls, dip in egg and breadcrumbs, and fry slowly in melted butter till browned. Drain and dry on a cloth before the fire, and serve.

To stuff sweetbreads, prepare, removing the skin. Make a forcemeat stuffing, spread it over and roll up, tying with tape. Put rashers of bacon in a saucepan and lay the sweetbreads on it, then add a little more bacon, season, and cover with stock. Simmer gently for about 40 minutes, then dish up, removing the tape. Thicken the stock, cook till thoroughly done, and strain over.

THE CHOCOLATE HOUR

Family Favourites

by Mrs. Bardell

AT a mid-morning chocolate party the other day I discovered that there is a definite chocolate hour just now amongst fashionable folk which makes cocktails sound quite old-fashioned.

I learned not only how to make chocolate the continental way, but also that the original cocktail was made of chocolate. If they "laced" it with sherry that's nobody's business. I must admit I preferred chocolate made in the English way, with cup chocolate and milk, in preference to Continental style, weighted down with cream. Well, whisking is the secret, and it's delicious in a minute.

Chocolate Suet Pudding

Well, having got the chocolate idea, and wanting to tell the good news, I thought of all the chocolatey favourites the family like.

There's the homey suet, for instance; it has quite a party taste when made this way.

Ingredients: 4oz. flour, 1oz. corn-flour, 3oz. breadcrumbs, 2oz. shredded suet, 2oz. cup chocolate, 1 teaspoonful vanilla essence, 4oz. sugar, 6 table-spoonfuls milk, 1 small level table-spoonful baking powder.

Butter a tin, basin. Sieve the flour, cornflour and baking powder, with pinch of salt, into a basin. Add the breadcrumbs, the shredded suet and the sugar. Put the milk on to warm, with the cup chocolate, and when it dissolves make a well in the centre of the dry ingredients and mix in the milk and chocolate.

If necessary, a little more milk may be added. It is difficult to state exactly how much, as this depends on the staleness of the crumbs and dryness of the flour. Put into a greased

Egg and Cheese Pie

THIS is a good pie for supper:—

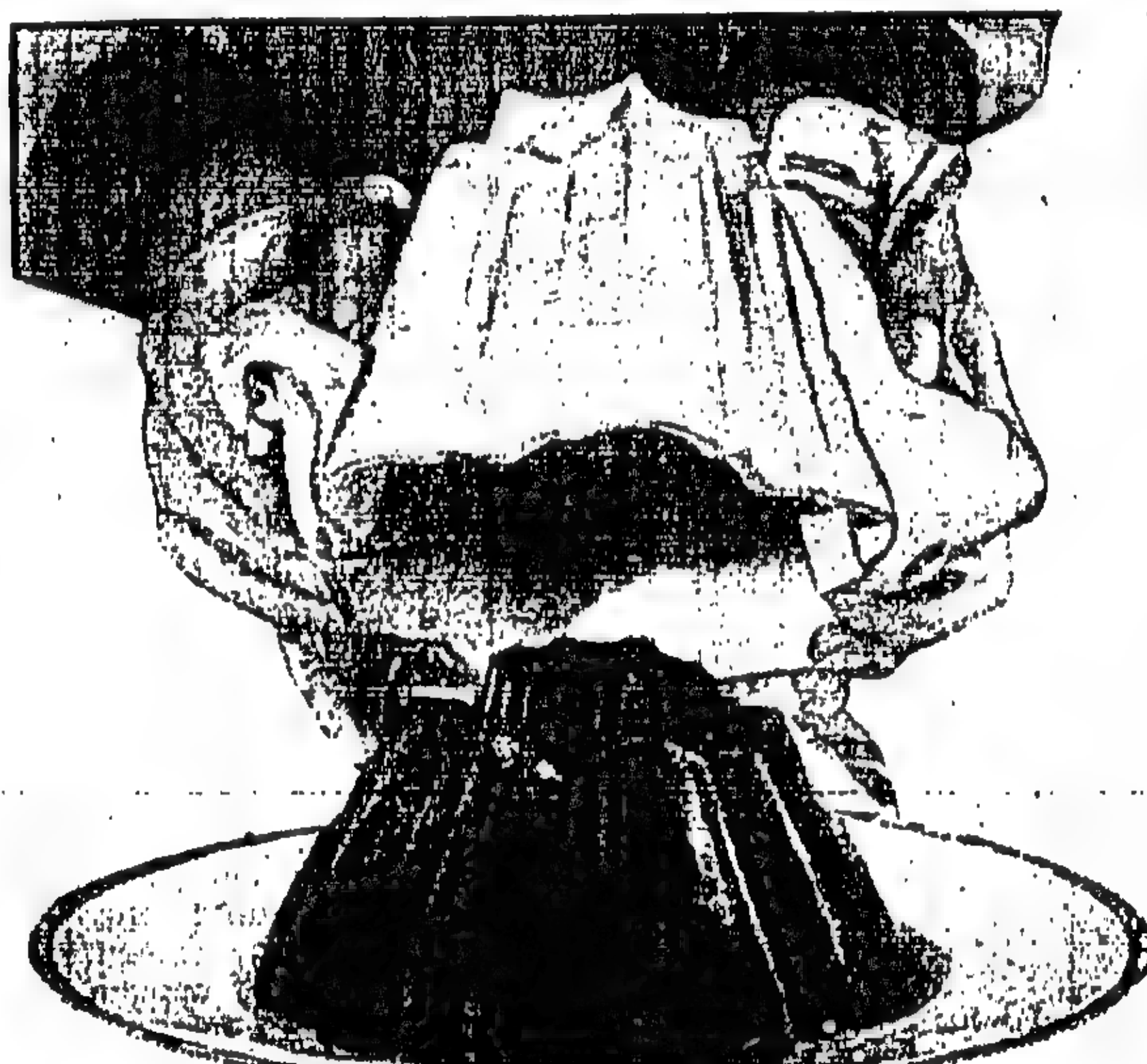
3 hard boiled eggs;
1 oz butter;
1 yolk egg;
Pepper, salt, brown breadcrumbs;
Just over ½ pint milk;
¾ oz flour;
2 ozs grated cheese;
1 teaspoonful lemon juice;
A little tomato sauce (out of a bottle.)

Shell and slice the eggs. Make the white sauce, then add the beaten yolk and ¼ oz of the grated cheese. Stir till the cheese is dissolved, but do not boil. Add lemon juice and seasoning.

Have ready a greased glass fireproof dish, and arrange the slices of egg in it, covering each layer with a little tomato sauce, then white sauce.

Sprinkle this liberally with brown breadcrumbs and add the rest of the cheese. Bake in a hot oven for about ten minutes.

Isobel



Chocolate shape, the Sunday supper favourite.

basin, cover with greased paper, and steam the pudding for 1½ hours.

Rice is a Treat

Then there's rice pudding. Instead of being a "you must eat it day" everybody wants a second helping when some chocolate is added.

Ingredients: 2oz. rice, 1 pint milk, 1oz. sugar, 2oz. chocolate, or a two-penny bar, 2 egg yolks.

Wash and cook the rice in the milk and when cooked add the sugar and chocolate, stir well, add the beaten eggs and mix thoroughly.

Bake for 15 minutes in a moderate oven. Just before serving, sprinkle with grated chocolate.

Tea Party Cake

Suitable for the children, and they'll love it.

Ingredients: 4oz. butter, 4oz. sugar, 4oz. flour, 2 eggs, 3oz. Bournville chocolate, 1 dessertspoonful of milk.

Grease and line a tin. Dissolve the chocolate in a small pan with the milk, when dissolved, remove from the fire and allow to cool. Cream the butter and sugar together until creamy and white, add the eggs one at a time, together with a little of the flour.

Add the chocolate and remainder of flour and salt. Mix well and pour into a prepared tin. Bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes.

Raisin & Nut

Here is a richer cake recipe.

Ingredients: 4lb. butter or margarine, 4lb. sugar, 12oz. flour, 3 eggs, 4oz. chocolate, 1 table-spoonful of milk, 3oz. chopped seedless raisins, 2oz. chopped nuts, walnuts or almonds.

Grease and line a tin. Dissolve the chocolate in the milk in a small sauce-

pan. When dissolved, remove from the fire and allow to cool.

Cream the butter or margarine and sugar until very creamy, add the eggs one at a time with a little of the flour, and beat thoroughly. Then add the remaining flour, with the chopped raisins and nuts mixed with the flour, and pinch of salt.

Mix well and pour into the greased and lined tin and bake in a moderate oven for 1½ hours.

Walnut Layer Cake

Always popular at a tea party.

Ingredients: 1lb. flour, 3oz. butter, 7oz. sugar, 2 eggs, 2 gill of milk, 3oz. walnuts, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1oz. cocoa, a few drops of vanilla essence.

Sieve the flour and baking powder, salt and cocoa, then add the chopped walnuts to the dry ingredients. Cream the butter, then beat in the sugar and add each beaten egg separately.

Stir in the dry ingredients alternately with the milk and lastly add the vanilla essence.

Put the mixture into a buttered and floured 8in. tin, hollow out the centre and bake for one hour in a moderate oven.

Cool on a wire tray, cut the cake in two layers, spread with chocolate nut cream and ice with chocolate icing.

Nut Cream Filling

For the layer cake above.

Ingredients: 6oz. sugar, 4oz. margarine, or butter, 1 table-spoonful of water, a small tin of condensed milk, 2oz. Cadbury's plain chocolate, a few drops of vanilla essence, 1oz. walnuts.

Put the sugar, water, milk, butter

and chocolate into a saucepan, and boil for 5 minutes, stirring all the time. Cook slowly, adding the essence and nuts.

Chocolate Icing

Use this to ice the cakes.

Ingredients: 4oz. icing sugar, 3oz. cup chocolate, about 3 table-spoonfuls warm water.

Put the chocolate in a basin, add a very little warm water—just sufficient to damp it—then warm it by standing the basin in a pan of hot water.

Add the sieved sugar and enough water to make the icing of a consistency that it will coat the back of a spoon. Beat thoroughly, warm very slightly and use immediately.

Sponge Roll

To serve at ten or as a cold supper sweet.

Ingredients: 4oz. flour, 8oz. sugar, 3 eggs, 1oz. cocoa or grated chocolate, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, a few drops of vanilla essence.

Line a Swiss roll tin with well-greased butter paper. Sieve the flour and baking powder together, add the grated chocolate. Whisk the eggs and sugar until they are pale in colour and frothy.

Fold in the flour a little at a time, add the vanilla essence and mix thoroughly. Four the mixture into the prepared tin, and bake in a moderate oven for 8 to 10 minutes.

Turn out on sugared paper, trim the



"Mummy, do chocolate boxes have false bottoms?"

edges, spread with chocolate butter and roll up. When cold, sprinkle with sieved icing sugar.

Flavouring the Custard

Can be served as a sweet, with sponge fingers.

Ingredients: 1 pint custard, a two-penny bar of plain chocolate.

Make the custard with custard powder, and when thickened add the broken up chocolate, stir until dissolved and well mixed. Add a few drops of vanilla essence and serve either hot or cold.

SCHEDULE ALTERED

Messageries Maritimes announce that the liner Felix Roussel, which was scheduled to arrive in Hongkong from Marseilles on Wednesday, October 23, will now arrive a day earlier, at 10 a.m.

She will leave for Shanghai and Kobe at 6 p.m. the same day.

BROKER WEDS

The wedding took place at the Registry on Saturday morning, before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, between Joseph Jacob Edgar, broker, and Lilian Charlton (nee Murray), residing at the Hongkong Hotel. The witnesses were Messrs. A. J. Edgar and S. E. Edgar.

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- F1150 (San Sue Strut. Q.S. (King Porter Stomp. Q.S. HARRY ROY'S ORCHESTRA.
- F1153 (Anchors Aweigh. March. (Bab el Mandeb. March. (New York University Marching Song. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY BAND.
- F1150 (Two Guitars. (Liebestreud (Kreislere). HAROLD RAMSAY. ORGAN.
- F1139 (Let's Wait for Old Times Sake. W. (I Fall in Love with You Every Day. S.F.T. VICTOR SILVESTER'S ORCHESTRA.
- F1134 (Somebody's Thinking of you To-night. Q.S. (Oh. Ma-Ma, Beautiful Boy. 6/8. NAT GONELLA'S GEORGIAN.

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THE TWINS WHO HAVE 'FORMED FOUR'

Even Husbands Didn't Part Them

They've said for years that one man and his wife under one roof may equal bliss, but that just one more woman in the same house may mean... "well, you know what women are!"

Now two 24-years-old London girls—they are twins—have knocked this theory endways by living the "perfect married life" together in the same house with their respective husbands.

They are Annie and Eileen O'Brien, inseparable twins, now Mrs. Will Johnson and Mrs. Ronald Clarke, of Nightingale-lane, Bromley.

"You're crazy"—Annie and Eileen got the same answer when friends told of their dual honeymoon plans. "Crackers," said the friends of the two grooms.

So you can tell what friends said when they calmly announced that they proposed to share the same house.

SAME HOUSE, SAME TEAPOT
Eileen and Annie and the two grooms just smiled and went on their way. They hired the same honeymoon car.

"But just wait till you get back to normal," the cynical critics said. Two newly wed women—and sisters at that—in the same house? No, it will not work.

Eileen and Annie and the two grooms still smiled. They divided the house into two. Eileen had the front. Annie had the back.

They preferred it that way. Eileen liked the light; Annie liked the quiet.

"But what of the kitchen? Hal Hal!" cried the cynics.

"It's easy," said Eileen and Annie. Both have their own sets of crockery. They share the same teapot.

At breakfast—but when it comes to cooking they go their own ways. They shop together. It one feels tired the other takes the list.

SHARE RENT—AND RADIO
"We go each morning to market to get the day's supplies," they told me. "A large cabbage does for the four of us, but the halves go into different pots."

Annie's husband comes home at midday for a meal. Eileen's in the evening. To oblige, one of ten cooks the other.

Each couple pays half the rent. They share the house—but the garden is the common meeting-ground. They don't divide that.

"So far, so good," say the cynics, "but what of the radio? That can start trouble."

There is one set between the four. Eileen has it in her downstairs room, but there's a loud-speaker connection to Will and Annie's room.

"We have the same tastes, and it's working out well," they said. "There is no question of it getting on our nerves."

Annie has a guest just now—an uncle from Co. Cork. She puts him up in her spare room, but next time it will be Eileen's turn.

—AND DRESS ALIKE
What else to silence the cynics? Well, they go to dances together, and to football matches and the pictures. And Eileen and Annie love to look alike in the same sort of dress.

It's been going on for two months now. It started as an experiment, but they don't want to change. "Couldn't be happier," they both told a reporter recently. "Young wives often feel lonely. We are never lonely."

So what, you cynics? "You must be heavenly twins," they say.

Alligator In Search Of A Diet

Archie, the alligator, 10-years-old, 6ft. long, and ugly, escaped from his tank in Brighton Aquarium. In search of a change of diet, he wandered nearly 100 yards through winding passages to the staff mess-room.

Even 80-year-old Frederick Brown, who has been at the Aquarium for over 60 years, was mildly surprised when he arrived there.

There was Archie, banging his tail in rage on the stone floor and making the hissing sound which indicates a frustrated alligator's wrath.

Mr. Brown quietly closed the door and awaited the arrival of other members of the staff. Meanwhile, Archie's temper deteriorated. There was an hour's battle before he was persuaded (which is scarcely the proper word) to his tank.

NO OBJECTIONS
Mr. Brown held out a broken broom.

"He broke two of them, snapping the handles clean through before we could box him," he said.

"I don't really object to this sort of thing, but I am perhaps getting a little old for alligator hunts. Years ago I entered a tank here and, armed only with an iron bar, separated two fighting alligators."

Anti-alligator defences at the Aquarium are to be strengthened.

Did You Know?

That a judge's wig was not intended as an aid to dignity, but to assist dandies to catch their lovers' eyes?

That some nurses believe that, when a baby is born, the father often suffers exactly the same discomfort as the wife?

That tea made from dried raspberry leaves is widely used to cure ills in the Eastern Counties—and even in North East London?

That people still believe that midwives transport themselves on broomsicks?

That boys under 14 are bored by "base" films; but that girls of 12 or 13 might be seriously affected?

That an ape's skull has been found in South Africa "combining characteristics of the ape with human milk teeth," but is still not the missing link?

These remarkable facts were told to the British Association.

remained stationary everything would have been all right.

The South Hampshire deputy coroner, Mr. Gerald Warner, said: "I think it would have been wiser to select a spot for landing considerably farther away. Then, if anything goes wrong, you have a much better chance to alter your direction."

Nature In the Raw

A "nature in the raw" drama in the North Sea, which was watched by the crew of the Grimsby trawler *Havenna*, was described by them recently on their return to port.

Tunny fish were the hunters; herring the hunted.

Skinner George Smith said: "A shoal of herring suddenly rose to the surface, harried by the tunny. The herring came close to the ship for shelter, but when we hauled our nets the shoal moved away and a terrible slaughter began."

Nearly 100 tunny flashed among them. Herring that were flicked into the air by the falls of the tunny were snapped up by gulls. The tunny and the gulls between them must have consumed thousands of fish."

BROKEN RULE CAUSED TRAIN CRASH

Report Says Traffic Staff Failed

Immediate compliance with a rule of the London Passenger Transport Board would have prevented the Charing Cross Underground railway smash on May 17, when six people were killed and 45 injured.

This is stated in the official report, issued recently, of Lieut. Col. E. Woodhouse, the Ministry of Transport Inspector who conducted an inquiry into the cause of the accident.

The rule quoted in the report says that when a signal fails the signalman or stationmaster at the station in the rear must be informed and must stop all trains proceeding towards the signal, and advise drivers accordingly.

The primary cause of the accident was a "false-clear" signal indication being given, due to a wrong connection made during the previous night.

Shortly after leaving Charing Cross, an east-bound Circle train collided with the back of an Ealing-Barking train which was standing at a signal in the tunnel midway between Charing Cross and Temple stations.

INSPECTOR BLAMED
Station Inspector Barnes was at Charing Cross and Col. Woodhouse contended that after being warned of the signal defect he "did not appreciate the dangerous possibilities of the situation."

"I have come to the conclusion that Station Inspector F. H. Barnes had an opportunity of preventing the accident, but that when confronted with an unexpected situation he did not rise to the occasion in the manner to be expected of a man in his position," states Col. Woodhouse. "For that reason I consider that he must bear some share of the responsibility for the accident."

Inspector Barnes, the report adds, is 45 and has 28 years' service, during the past 11 of which he has been a station inspector; he has an excellent record.

MOTORMAN CLEARED
Whatever the true explanation for the mistake in wiring the signal, "responsibility must be borne by Signal Installer E. Eeles."

But, it is added, inasmuch as Eeles was not competent to test the signal controls after he had installed his night's work this should undoubtedly have been done by Chief Linesman A. G. Beer, who must "consequently bear a large share of the responsibility."

The failure of Motorman McLean, driver of the second train, to apply the brake, was due to a momentary confusion of the tail light of the train in front of him with a signal and, in view of the sameness of the two lights, a moment's hesitation was not unnatural. On those grounds McLean is relieved from any responsibility for the accident.

"Perhaps the most regrettable feature of the accident," says Col. Woodhouse, "was the failure on the part of the traffic staff to take preventive action, for which there was ample opportunity."

"Responsibility for the accident must be shared with Chief Linesman Beer by Station Foreman Fookes, of which the latter was negligent in that he displayed a gully in Beer, for on none of three occasions on which a dangerous failure was reported to him did he take the trouble to follow up the matter personally and assure himself that remedial measures were being taken."

Police Hopkins, who was told by Fookes to telephone Charing Cross and who substituted the meaningless information that a signal was "working abnormally," is looked upon as "deserving some blame for his carelessness."

TAIL LIGHTS CRITICISED
Col. Woodhouse criticises the work of tail lights on trains, and

Do You Think She Is Pretty?

This is Miss Vera Hall, and Americans think she is the most beautiful girl in the United States. She has won many beauty contests. She was elected "Miss Venus" in 1937, since then she has been "Miss New York" and now she is "Miss America." She started her career as a model, now she is the leader of a team of eight glamour girls which is appearing in London.



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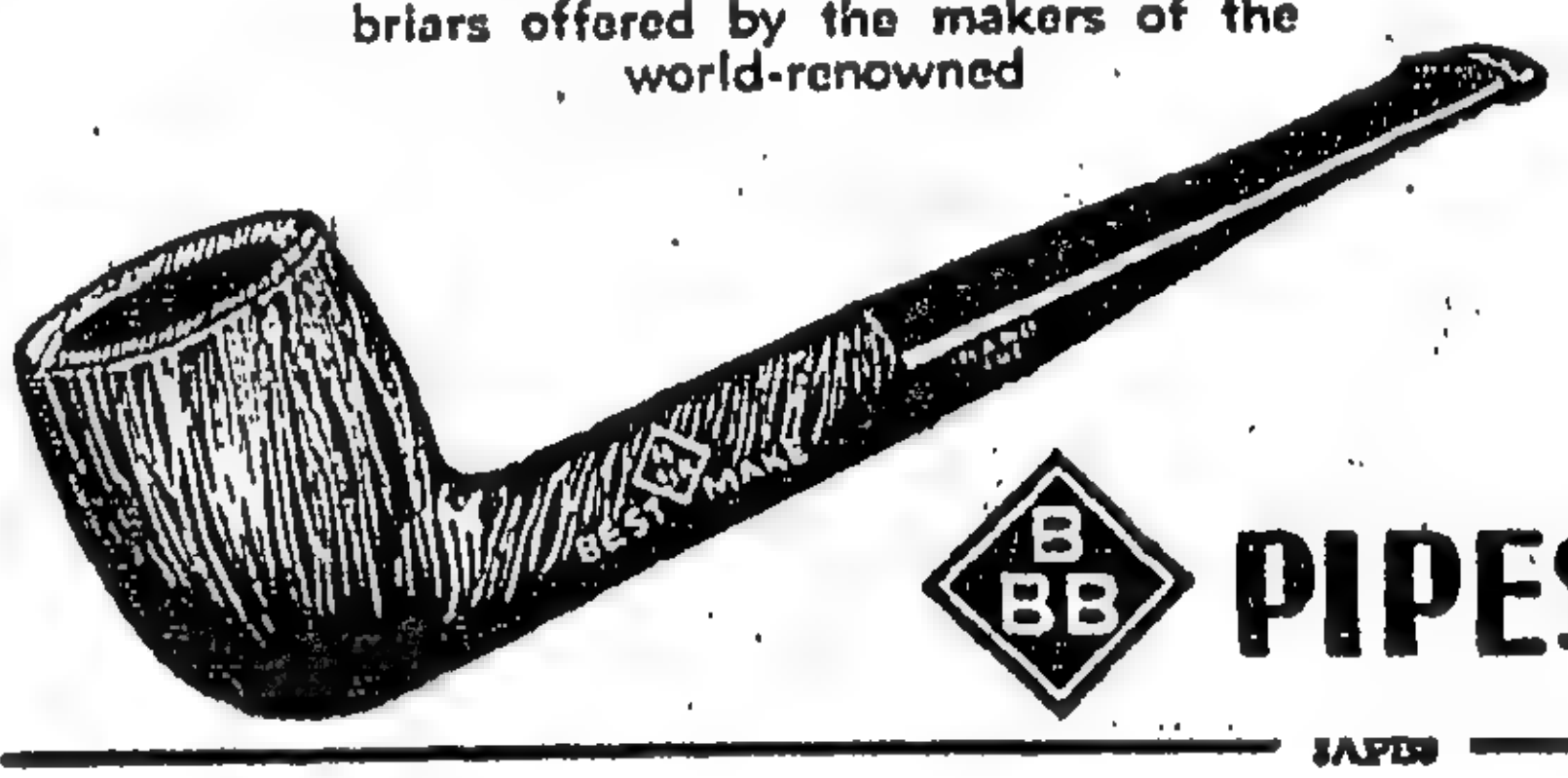
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To see ourselves... has a salutary effect. Our friend above should take note: How often in the daily round we see the unsuitable pipe. More often than need be for pipes should be chosen with as much care as a new suit or a new hat. For one to suit your personality choose from the wide range of shapely briars offered by the makers of the world-renowned



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HALF BRITAIN EATS WRONG FOOD

With nearly £1,305,000—one-third the national income—spent in Great Britain on food, nearly half the population fall below the British Medical Association standards of adequate nutrition in some respect or other.

This startling conclusion comes not from the rash reasoning of an extremist politician or an economist ventilating his special fad, but from a survey made on a hitherto unknown scale of the dietetic habits of all classes of our population by a business man in touch with every section of our national life.

Sir William Crawford, K.B.E., whose book *The People's Food* (Heinemann 12s. 6d.) was published recently, set afoot in the winter months of 1936-37 a survey of 5,000 homes.

It covered homes where the income ranged from over £1,000 a year to £2 a week or less, and ranged from London to Glasgow, and Newcastle to Cardiff.

WHAT DID YOU SPEND?
His investigators made door to door calls and got the housewives' answers to such questions as: What time did you have breakfast yesterday?

What did your family drink for breakfast? How much did you spend last week on milk, bread, sardines, bacon, meat, fruit, fish?

Does your husband have his midday meal at home, in a restaurant, or take it with him packed? The motive for this arduous research was that although from Board of Trade figures the total quantities of foodstuffs consumed are easily discovered and limited, experiments on animals and selected groups of humans have proved exactly what diets yield the best health results, there is no way of finding exactly what classes of the population are securing such diets.

KNOWLEDGE LACKING.
It has long been known that though some 8,000,000 of the population are inadequately nourished from lack of means to buy proper food, there are other strata in which

urges a method of marking the back of a train which is sufficiently distinctive to be immediately recognizable as such. The board should be requested to report their final proposals without undue delay.

It was desirable that all transverse girders should be of the safety variety, and he was glad to report that the board had decided to substitute safety glass by degrees for the plate-glass now used.

Col. Woodhouse concludes with a reference to the improved type of rolling stock now being brought into use by the board, including steel bodywork, safety glass, and independent lighting.

G.B.S. On HOLLYWOOD "TRASH"

When I began work in the theatre, the old provincial stock companies supporting strolling stars had perished and were replaced by touring companies from London, which became staler and staler and cheaper, until the cinema, with its magnificently costly productions, struck them dead.

"Then the trash with which Hollywood deluged us forced the dramatically starved provinces to revive the theatre for themselves and snap their fingers at Hollywood and London."



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RIDDLE OF CANTON FINAL HOURS OF DEATH OF A CITY

Communications with Canton became reduced to wireless connection and the congestion of traffic was so heavy that much news did not get through. Below, correspondents tell in delayed messages of what they saw on Friday and Saturday.

Canton, Oct. 21. In the course of a bizarre twelve-hour night taxi tour of the front with two free-lance cameramen, Messrs. A. Tyler Hill, of Buckrow Beach, Virginia, and Roy G. Scott, of St. Louis, Mo., I found myself leading the Chinese advance, which just missed encountering a flying column of Japanese tanks thirty miles from Canton along the Canton-Tsinghsing highway, says a United Press correspondent.

Proceeding towards the front, I found large scale Chinese troop movements in both directions executed with parade-ground precision. I also found the hill enclosed roads leading out of Canton only very slightly damaged, but saw no wounded.

Thirty miles east of Canton, I encountered a column of Chinese Vickers whippet tanks accompanied by a motor cycle and a gorgeous hearse with busy blue and gilt fittings and glass-panels. Told was serving as a staff car, in which were very much alive but slightly embarrassed officers, who proposed we followed their unit.

Later, both the hearse and ourselves overtook the unit, and suddenly met running men saying that a raiding party of Japanese tanks had appeared a mile ahead, and had machine-gunned some buses which overtook us half-an-hour before.

The hearse turned a dignified tail and we followed.

Movements of Chinese mechanized units and heavy artillery later in the night suggested a retirement before a trial of strength, probably due to the successful Japanese flanking operations north-east of Poklo.

During our tour, we found Chinese troops with bayonet fixed to rifles, and machine-guns, which began at 5 a.m.

Our party's guide on the night tour was a pint-sized girl-soldier named Mabel Yang, formerly a desk clerk at the popular New Asia Hotel, who won the hearts of the gruffest front-line officers and secured for us a welcome everywhere.

Chinese Unit Decimated

The unit which we left at 4 a.m. was waylaid and decimated by Japanese aeroplanes and tanks in the course of a desperate six-hour battle, men against machines, which began at 5 a.m.

This morning I met a haggard young California born battalion commander who said: "When you said you met Japanese tanks I didn't quite believe it, because I was ordered to take up guard duty at a second line place where you had been. We never got to our position. Just after you left I received an order to operate independently, signifying a Japanese break-through. An hour afterwards Japanese planes spotted us. After some men were killed their infuriated comrades opened fire. Then the Japanese determined to destroy us."

"Six tanks came down the road. We smashed three with our four anti-tank guns, which killed seven of the crews. Fifty Japanese planes in groups began ceaselessly to harry us across country. Our men refused to

run. They propped up our anti-tank guns with the aid of impromptu bamboo tripods and fought back savagely.

In the course of a six-hour ordeal up to noon, 275 men only could be mustered out of the original 500. The Japanese mechanized thrusts may break through, but their infantry will have the hardest time following. Our men's morale is high. We have only one wish—to get at something we can fight."—United Press.

Shameen Defence

Canton, Oct. 21. Canton is dying to-day. Early this morning I went by boat to Lingnan. It was filled with refugees but still they did not show any sign of a panic.

Just after reaching Lingnan, several explosions were heard east of the city, which was followed by fire, the sounds like shots providing the blowing up of munition dumps.

Shameen has completed the erecting of defences, including steel-plated guarding the bridges. The French are digging trenches on the eastern tip of the Island, while the British are removing the matted covering the bridge to reduce the fire hazard.

The last group of foreigners to evacuate left this morning for Shekai on board the American Consulate launch with a naval guard. The group included about fifteen Americans as well as fifteen other foreigners.

The blowing up of buildings by the Chinese is continuing, the latest being the O.S.K. Japanese warehouse, the Brewery, the Paper Factory, and the Cotton Mill, while it is also learned that the Power-house generators have been set afire with gasoline, and the Water plant has also been blown up. The evacuation has since slowed up. There are few pedestrians about, though many are seen sitting patiently by the street-side.

Complete Evacuation

During the past few days, Canton has witnessed probably the most complete evacuation of any city in the world's history.

Twenty Japanese tanks later passed through the deserted city's main business street and disappeared, leaving no trace of their passing except bullet splattered walls, and the dented bodies of four civilians, one a young and pretty girl, one a soldier.

Squadrons of Japanese planes circled low over the city throughout the day. At the end of the day, Canton remains a riddle.

At the corner of Wing Hon Lo and Wai Oi Lo, Japanese soldiers were seen walking, carrying bunches of bananas. They appeared to be nervous. Further away, three Japanese soldiers were seen riding bicycles.

"A mile later at Tungshing, we were stopped at the intersection where machine-gunned Chinese trucks with Chinese soldiers had been stopped. A company of Japanese soldiers were seen crossing the hill, ahead of us. We waved our flag as they pointed their bayonets. They were joined by another company coming in by other roads on trucks they had commandeered preparatory to entering the city."

A colonel, said to be a commander of an artillery regiment numbering over 1,000, said they spent last night in Shaho, five miles east, and asked if many Chinese civilians were seen. They were apparently disappointed to find very few.

"Several Chinese civilians accompanying apparently unarmed soldiers had been looking for food, carrying bunches of bananas, some chickens and leading cows."

"The Japanese soldiers were tired but cheerful, and some of the old soldiers borrowed cigarettes from us."

"An interpreter who spoke French said that General Matsui was not commanding the troops, was not in South China, and was not coming, but said there were thousands of Japanese troops a couple of miles behind the column. He said the Japanese would receive the Press to discuss the campaign two or three days hence."

A message at 4.10 p.m. states that a motor car carrying high Japanese officers stopped at the British bridge. An English Interpreter formerly employed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha on Shameen stepped out and yelled across the creek, "Do you remember me?"

He was followed by a Japanese officer, Captain Sayeda, who asked if the British Ambassador was in Shameen. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Ferguson, replied that he was not, after calling for the British Consul-General, Mr. A. P. Blunt.

After asking whether there had been any incidents, the Japanese expressed their pleasure at the negative reply, and said their Commander-in-Chief would be arriving in a couple of days and would call. They then departed.

Shameen Closed
Canton, Oct. 23. "Hullo! Do you remember me?" yelled Captain Salda, a Japanese officer, waving his hand as he alighted from a motor-car which he drove up to the British Bridge at Shameen at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

This greeting was addressed in English to foreigners on the Shameen side of the barricades who were amazed to recognise a former employee of the Canton office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Interviewed by Reuter, Captain Salda said that the Japanese forces completely controlled the city. He added that the supreme command would formally enter within two or three days.

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help protect the Lingnan University and Hackett Hospital. It is also sending a warning to Pak Iok Tung residents to move to Shameen. Blind girls from Pak Iok Tung will shortly be brought by boat near to Shameen.

All Streets Dead

A United Press correspondent who toured the city at 4 p.m. saw tank tracks on the Bund. He also saw the American flag at the Y.M.C.A. gate with two bullet holes through it.

Mr. Wallace Forgie, a native of Toronto, who is in charge of the Y.M.C.A. said, "I saw twenty tanks pass with Japanese flags."

Planes are flying low overhead. Chinese soldiers with arms and Chinese staff cars still scattered through the city seem unworried. The streets appear to be dead, though an occasional straggler is seen. Those evacuating are also calm.

En route to the Canton Hospital, says a United Press correspondent, I saw a man with a wounded leg who asked where the hospital was. I directed him towards the Hackett Memorial Hospital, since the Canton Hospital is closed.

Asked how he had been wounded, the man said a large number of Japanese tanks came down Tai Ping street, and turned eastward along the Bund.

The gateman at the Canton Hospital confirmed the story and said there were sixteen tanks. Another eyewitness said he counted eighteen.

At present the streets are quiet. Most of the people now remaining believe themselves trapped. For example, one man stopped me and asked me whether I was afraid. I asked him why he had not gone, and he replied that he had been unable to find a boat or a ricksha. I told him to cross the river to Honam Island in the south, but he apathetically replied it was no use since he would probably die anyway.

Fire raged in the city centre where the Military Headquarters had been blown up, and for a time threatened the Y.M.C.A. It has now died out. Occasional Japanese planes circle the city dropping leaflets addressed to General Wu Teh-chen, General Ya Hsin-meng, and Mayor Tseng Yang-fu, very politely announcing the Japanese are surrounding the city, and requesting their surrender, otherwise the Japanese would unfortunately be forced to destroy the place.

Only a few soldiers are seen in the streets, these stragglers changing their clothes when able. They are all unarmed.

A United Press correspondent and an American cameraman, Roy G. Scott, from St. Louis, Mo., made a tour of the city at 1.20 p.m. to-day. They found up Tai Ping Lo, a Japanese plane circled a few hundred feet overhead, but flew away, evidently seeing the American flag.

At the corner of Wing Hon Lo and Wai Oi Lo, Japanese soldiers were seen walking, carrying bunches of bananas. They appeared to be nervous. Further away, three Japanese soldiers were seen riding bicycles.

"A mile later at Tungshing, we were stopped at the intersection where machine-gunned Chinese trucks with Chinese soldiers had been stopped. A company of Japanese soldiers were seen crossing the hill, ahead of us. We waved our flag as they pointed their bayonets. They were joined by another company coming in by other roads on trucks they had commandeered preparatory to entering the city."

A colonel, said to be a commander of an artillery regiment numbering over 1,000, said they spent last night in Shaho, five miles east, and asked if many Chinese civilians were seen. They were apparently disappointed to find very few.

"Several Chinese civilians accompanying apparently unarmed soldiers had been looking for food, carrying bunches of bananas, some chickens and leading cows."

"The Japanese soldiers were tired but cheerful, and some of the old soldiers borrowed cigarettes from us."

"An interpreter who spoke French said that General Matsui was not commanding the troops, was not in South China, and was not coming, but said there were thousands of Japanese troops a couple of miles behind the column. He said the Japanese would receive the Press to discuss the campaign two or three days hence."

A message at 4.10 p.m. states that a motor car carrying high Japanese officers stopped at the British bridge. An English Interpreter formerly employed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha on Shameen stepped out and yelled across the creek, "Do you remember me?"

He was followed by a Japanese officer, Captain Sayeda, who asked if the British Ambassador was in Shameen. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Ferguson, replied that he was not, after calling for the British Consul-General, Mr. A. P. Blunt.

After asking whether there had been any incidents, the Japanese expressed their pleasure at the negative reply, and said their Commander-in-Chief would be arriving in a couple of days and would call. They then departed.

Shameen Closed
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Diplomatic Re-Shuffle In France

PARIS, Oct. 23.

An important diplomatic reshuffle is announced as a result of the transfer of M. Francois Poncet from Berlin to Rome.

M. Erik Labonne, at present Ambassador to Barcelona, has been appointed Resident-General at Tunis. He will be succeeded by M. Jules Henry, chief private secretary to M. Bonnet.

M. Paul Naggar, Ambassador to China, is being transferred to Moscow, where he takes the place of M. Coulondre, who has been appointed Ambassador to Berlin.

It is understood that M. George Bonnet also recommended the appointment of M. Bissaghi, Director of Political Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, to be Ambassador to Turkey.

In some quarters these changes are regarded as a sign of France's new attitude towards the totalitarian States since the Munich agreement.

who, however, seem yet to be some distance away.

Sporadic machine-gun fire was heard from White Cloud Mountain, north-east of the city, indicating that the Japanese were still some miles from the city.

A tour of the city found Wongsha Station deserted with some rolling stock, tanks and anti-aircraft equipment destroyed by last night's fire. The caretaker there said that the train scheduled to leave last night did not go until this morning.

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POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS PARCEL MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The Christmas Parcel Mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office at Noon on Friday, the 11th November per S.S. "Rampura" and is due to arrive at London on the 10th December, 1938. The Public are kindly requested to post early.

AIR MAIL LETTERS

Surcharged air mail letters may be posted in the ordinary posting boxes. They should be clearly marked "By Air Mail" and bear sufficient postage. Insufficiently prepaid letters may be taxed with double the deficiency or forwarded by Steamer Service, at the discretion of the Post Office.

AIR MAIL SERVICES

Air Mail Services to Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin, and Peking are temporarily suspended.

PARCEL POST

Parcel Post Services via Canton are temporarily suspended.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and Postcards for Europe (except Great Britain and Ireland) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superinscribed.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due
Swatow	Hupch	October 24
Manila	Emp. of Russia	October 25
Shanghai and Swatow	Kingsun	October 25
Parcels from Calcutta and Straits	Kumsang	October 25
Japan and Shanghai	Tailhous	October 25
Parcels from Calcutta and Straits	Taiwan	October 25
Salon	Felix Roussel	October 25
Manila	Granville	October 26
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 20th October	Imperial Airways Plane	October 26
Japan and Shanghai	Athos II	October 27
Straits and Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers) London, date 20th Sept. and London Parcels—London date, 22nd September.	Glenlogie	October 27
Straits	Rawalpindi	October 27
Japan and Shanghai	Somali	October 27
Tientsin and Swatow	Ranchi	October 28
Manila	Cheking	October 28
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 23rd October	Conte Rosso	October 29
Java	Imperial Airways Plane	October 29
Straits	Tjilalak	October 29
Japan and Shanghai	Diomed	October 30
Japan and Manila	Mennon	November 1
Japan	Tingnan	November 1
Manila	Van Houten	November 1
Japan	Arizona Maru	November 2
Manila	Gnicenau	November 2
Japan	Nellere	November 2
Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco, date 26th October	Pan-American Airways Plane	November 2
Australia and Manila	Tanda	November 2

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time
Tientsin	Kwaisang	Mon., Oct. 24, 12.30 p.m.
Swatow	Anhui	Mon., Oct. 24, 1.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 31st October.	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Oct. 24
	K.P.O.	Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
	Reg.	Oct. 24, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
	Reg.	Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 24, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Imperial Airways Plane	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Oct. 24
Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 31st October.	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Oct. 24
	K.P.O.	Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
	Reg.	Oct. 24, 5.30 p.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 24, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
	Reg.	Oct. 24, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 24, 7 p.m.
Swatow, Foochow and Tientsin	Newchwang	Mon., Oct. 24, 7 p.m.

Tuesday

Fort Bayard and Halphong	Jean Dupuis	Tues., Oct. 25, 8.30 a.m.
Manila, Malacca and Sourabaya	Tjiladak	Tues., Oct. 25, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow and Tientsin	Tingsang	Tues., Oct. 25, 10.30 a.m.
Pakhol	Kiangsu	Tues., Oct. 25, Noon
Swatow and Amoy	Haiching	Tues., Oct. 25, 2 p.m.

Wednesday

Halphong	Tai Suen Hong	Wed., Oct. 26, 10 a.m.
Parcels and Papers only for Calcutta	Sulsang	Wed., Oct. 26, Noon
Shanghai and Japan	Felix Roussel	Wed., Oct. 26, 1.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Chungking by the C.N.A.C. Plane	C.N.A.C. Plane	Wed., Oct. 26
"C.N.A.C." Airways Direct Service	K.P.O.	Oct. 26, 2.30 p.m.
	Reg.	Oct. 26, 3 p.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 26, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., Central Empress of Russia	G. P. O. and K. P. O.	Wed., Oct. 26
and South America and (Parcels and Papers only for Canada)—due Vancouver B.C., 14th November and Europe (except Great Britain and Elre) via Siberia	Parcels	Oct. 26, 5 p.m.
	Reg.	Oct. 27, 9.15 a.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 27, 10 a.m.

Thursday

Swatow	Szechuen	Thurs., Oct. 27, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow and Tientsin	Wingsang	Thurs., Oct. 27, 2.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 3rd November.	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Oct. 27
	K.P.O.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
	Reg.	Oct. 27, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
	Reg.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 27, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 5th November.	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Oct. 27
	K.P.O.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
	Reg.	Oct. 27, 5.30 p.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 27, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
	Reg.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 27, 7 p.m.
Salon	Athos II	Thurs., Oct. 27, 7 p.m.
Japan	Kumsang	Thurs., Oct. 27, 7 p.m.

Friday

Shanghai and Japan	Rawalpindi	Fri., Oct. 28, 10.30 a.m.
Pakhol and Halphong	Kingsun	Fri., Oct. 28, Noon

Saturday

Amoy	Shantung	Sat., Oct. 29, 4.30 p.m.
Parcels only for Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Marseilles and London—due London, 7th December	G. P. O. and K. P. O.	Nov. 1, 5 p.m.
	Parcels	Nov. 1, 5 p.m.
	Reg.	Nov. 1, 5 p

FREE!

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SUNDAY
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COMMENCING THURSDAY 27th

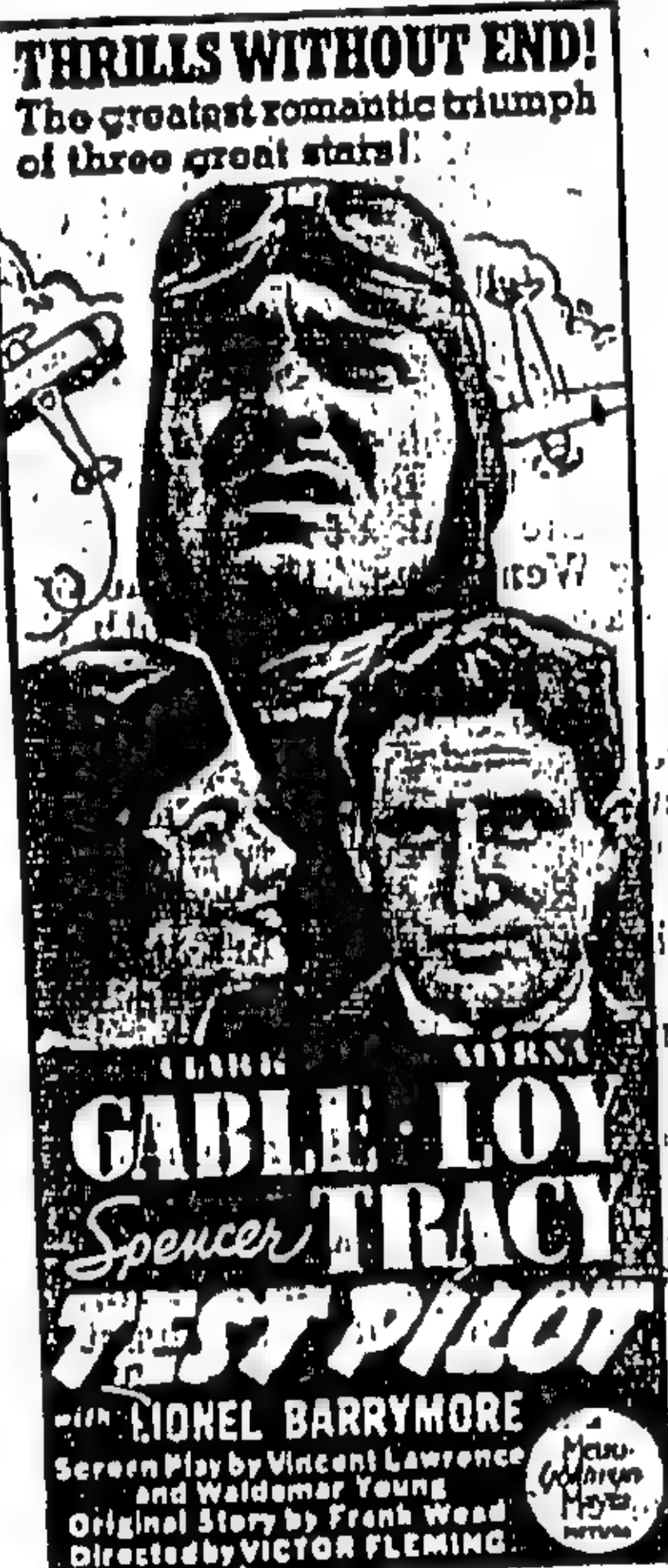
All you have to do is to name the winners of the first and second division football games shown below to be held on Saturday, November 5, 1938. You must also designate what you believe will be the approximate goals scored by each winning team.

FIRST DIVISION

St. Joseph's vs. Royal Scots
Middlesex vs. S. China "B"
K'loon F.C. vs. Police
H.K.F.C. vs. Kwong Wah

SECOND DIVISION

Middlesex vs. R.A.O.C.
South China vs. Kwong Wah
K'loon F.C. vs. Police
H.K.F.C. vs. Engineers
St. Joseph's vs. Royal Scots



RULES

There is no entrance fee to this contest. Each guess must be submitted on a sheet of paper with your name and address and mailed to the King's Theatre "TEST PILOT FOOTBALL CONTEST" not later than Thursday, Nov. 3, 1938. Each guess must also be accompanied by the counterfoil of the ticket to see either one of the pictures TOY WIFE or TEST PILOT. Each entrant can submit as many guesses as desired. This contest will not be open to any one associated with the motion picture industry.

JAPAN'S VICTORY TURNS TO ASHES

(Continued from Page 1.)

scavengers, who are looting where the Japanese have been unable to post sentries. The Japanese cannot find the fire-bugs, and they cannot find the rich Canton which, when they landed in Bias Bay, loomed before their covetous eyes as a magnet drawing them on to victory.

PLANE IN EXPLOSION

Two Japanese planes were circling lazily over Wongsha when the two gigantic explosions rocked the city yesterday. One of the planes completely disappeared in the blast.

Several Japanese soldiers who were patrolling the area were also wiped out.

The island is full up with people from the interior and the American and Italian consulates sent the women and children scurrying out to the lawns, where they sat down on their baggage for two hours. Finally the explosions ironically blew open the doors of Japanese firms on Shamen, which had been closed for more than a year.

The explosions and fires in the city scared, but at the same time pleased the Chinese on Shamen, as evidence that Chinese power was working unseen.

The present act of Canton's tragedy is set in a scene of such abomination and desolation that even the Japanese conquerors are aghast, while the flames from the ever-growing fire light up their hastily posted proclamations which read:

"We bring peace and prosperity, and we want all merchants to resume their business."

WIND SAVES SHAMEN

At the end of the day provident breezes came to save Shamen from being included in the holocaust, despite the flames which, however, continued to burn unabated.

Last night a nearby explosion rocked Lingnam University, while Wongsha shook. The Shamen authorities state that they expect one or two more explosions in the city.

Another United Press correspondent at Canton writes that from a river launch he saw a Japanese plane launch directly overhead as Wongsha exploded, indicating that the machine was possibly bombing the place in an effort to check the fire.

On the other hand, eye witnesses assert that many Japanese troops are there.

The blast almost knocked me into the river, while scolding fragments dived into the water all around the launch. Every window in Shamen was shattered, although there does not seem to have been any structural damage caused to the American Consulate. However, the interior is a mass of broken glass and plaster, while one of the Chinese clerks had his face deeply gashed by flying debris.

In the course of a tour of Peking and Fongchuen, which are honorary centres across the river, I found no Japanese troops, but streams of refugees were cutting their way across the countryside, and less human trickle across the green rolling fields stopped the looting of rice shops opposite the British bridge.

Mr. Wallace Forgie, a helper at the Y.M.C.A., evacuated the Bundside building when flames licked the back door of the institution. Several eyewitnesses assert that two Japanese planes flew over the explosion, and that one subsequently disappeared.

CITY'S CENTRE ABLAZE

Another correspondent writes that the whole of the centre of Canton city at present is burning, the flames taking in an area north of the bridge to ten blocks wide. A new fire has also started in Taping Road and the Asia Hotel which is burning from the inside. The fire is spreading as a cause, rather than many sparks.

At the time of sending the communications were cut late on Saturday afternoon, and no one was permitted to leave Shamen, therefore it was impossible to discover whether the Y.M.C.A. and the Canton Hospital were at that time in flames.

Two fires on the northern outskirts of the city might eventually threaten Shamen, and therefore the fire brigades have been organised, ready for action.

While the Japanese fire fighters succeeded in extinguishing the fires in the centre of the city early on Sunday morning, new fires broke out around Shamen, and at present two fires are raging in Shaker, one at a west end rice store, which was set alight after being looted from the other near the French Hospital, owned by the super-patriot Chai Chung, who was observed removing his goods before the occupation of Canton.

As a precautionary measure Shamen firemen drenched Shamen matchboxes, and at the time of sending the message Chinese looters were looting rice store opposite the British bridge.

The night passed very quietly, there being only occasional firing, evidently used for signalling. The positions, since it was regular.

It is evident that the Chinese population has not been interfered with since they are still carrying their parcels as they evacuate.

The only sign of Japanese was an occasional truck patrol at Shaker.

At noon yesterday the fires were slowly circling Shamen from the east and west. The nearest of the fires was half a block away. The wind then was blowing the Taping Road fire into the ferry-belt, Kwan district, directly north.

United Press correspondent walked along the Bund from Shamen.

THE CZECHS' HISTORIC HOMELAND

(Continued from Page 6.)

chose as their King Frederick, the Protestant Elector Palatine of the Rhine. This monarch was the son-in-law of our own King James I. and VI. and lived to become the father of Prince Rupert of the Civil War, the grandfather of King George I., and hence the ancestor of all our subsequent monarchs. Frederick appears to have accepted the throne with the good will of James's people, but no help from James himself. Known as the "Winter King," he reigned only one year—from 1619 to 1620. A Roman Catholic League, including Spain, Italy, Poland and Bavaria, formed against him, and on Nov. 8, 1620, Bohemian independence was lost at the battle of the White Mountain, a few miles from Prague.

The so-called Counter-reformation began, and Bohemia, which contained 3,000,000 people at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, mostly Protestants, emerged at the end with 880,000, all nominally Roman Catholics. Nobles and burghers emigrated; peasants were kept to the soil and crushed after repeated risings. The Sudeten German Protestants had suffered together with the Czechs. But now there was a fresh influx of German Roman Catholics.

Among the Czech refugees who escaped to England was Komensky (or Comenius), the educationist, who first produced an illustrated book for children, and Wenceslas Hollar, whose etchings show London before the Great Fire. Bohemia had been culturally one of the most advanced countries of Europe. Jesuits and soldiers now exterminated all Hussite literature; one priest boasted of having himself burnt 60,000 Bohemian volumes.

WITHIN THE EMPIRE

After the French Revolution it was possible again to be a Protestant. Literary and historical societies began to organise a nationalist movement still forbidden to take political forms. When freer speech was allowed, the demand was not for separation from the Austrian Empire, but for a restoration of the rights enjoyed before 1620. Hungary was successful in 1867 in obtaining her own national rights in that Empire; to have done the same for Bohemia would have meant placing the Sudeten Germans in a minority—a policy favoured by certain of the advisers of the Emperor Francis Joseph but never accomplished till after the war, when the Czechs of Bohemia were reunited at last with their Slovak kinsmen.

Cash Value Of A Life

Sydney. Since 1910 life-savers have rescued more than 37,000 people. A deputation made this claim to the Warrington Shire Council. The lives saved were valued at £74,000,000. Councillor Butcher said that the Government Statistician valued a human life at £2,000.

NEW JUSTICE OF APPEAL

London, Oct. 23. Sir Herbert du Parc, a Justice of the King's Bench, has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal, in place of Sir Frederick Greer, who has resigned.

Mr. Wingtringham Stable, K.C., has been appointed a Justice to the King's Bench.

to the Pearl River Bridge and found the district surrounding the Sun Company a desolated shell, including the offices of the Schmidt Company, the Hongkong and Canton Steamship Company, and the Post Office, which were on fire.

British and American sailors were fighting desperately to save the Customs House.

However, there was no fire between Taping Road and the Bridge. The Y.M.C.A., and French Hospital was found to be just on the edge of yesterday's fire which had burned itself out.

A few Japanese soldiers were seen, and one was looting a food store. Otherwise there were no signs of looting. The correspondent saw one Chinese soldier who had been bayoneted, while another was sleeping calmly only a short distance from one of the fires.

Obviously the population had no been founded by the Japanese, and they are not afraid of the Japanese, although very few people were in the streets, except at Shaker.

NO MAJOR CHANGES IN CABINET

(Continued from Page 1.)

Sir John Anderson has been mentioned in this connection. It is pointed out that Government machinery already exists through which a great deal could be done, such as the compilation of a National Register, and, despite criticisms, much already has been accomplished, and the armament programme is steadily rising in volume.

Captain Euan Wallace is mentioned as a likely candidate for one of the vacancies in the Cabinet. Captain David Margesson has been regarded by many in high quarters as an ideal First Lord of the Admiralty, but there is reason to believe that he may not wish to leave his present post as chief Government Whip.

PREMIER'S RETURN

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's return from Chequers to-morrow morning marks the beginning of another week of political activity.

Although great reliance is observed in official circles regarding new appointments to the Cabinet, there is a growing feeling in political circles that the Duke of Devonshire, at present Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, may become the new Dominions Secretary. It is also

CHINESE LEADERS SAID

(Continued from Page 1.)

"I have nothing further to say," Mr. Soong replied.

RUMOUR DISCOUNTED. Rumours that Mr. Wang Ching-wei is in Hongkong are discounted by Japanese reports, which state that he is definitely in Chungking.

The Japanese report continues that an important conference is being held in the Chinese capital. In addition to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, it is attended by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. H. H. Kung.

thought that Captain Margesson may be persuaded to overcome his reluctance to relinquish his position as chief Whip, and to accept the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, recently vacated by Mr. Duff Cooper.

The question of whether the Anglo-Italian pact can now be ratified is expected to be discussed by the British Cabinet on Wednesday, when, if the Ministers feel the time is now ripe, a date will be fixed with Italy on which the pact will become effective.

Prior to that date Parliament will be given an opportunity to discuss the matter in accordance with the Prime Minister's pledge to the House of Commons.—Reuter.

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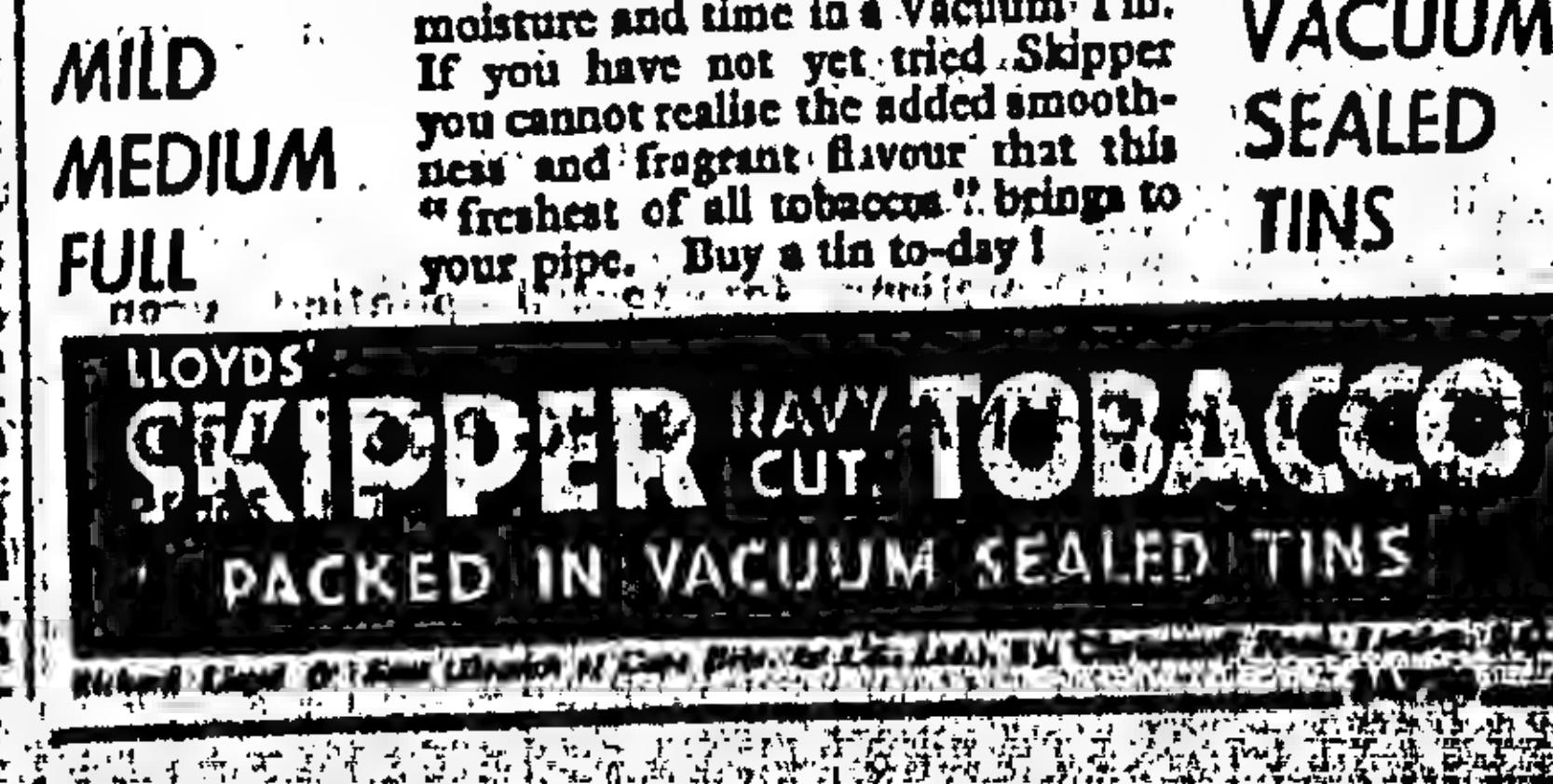
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(Dialogue in English. Ancient Chinese Costumes)

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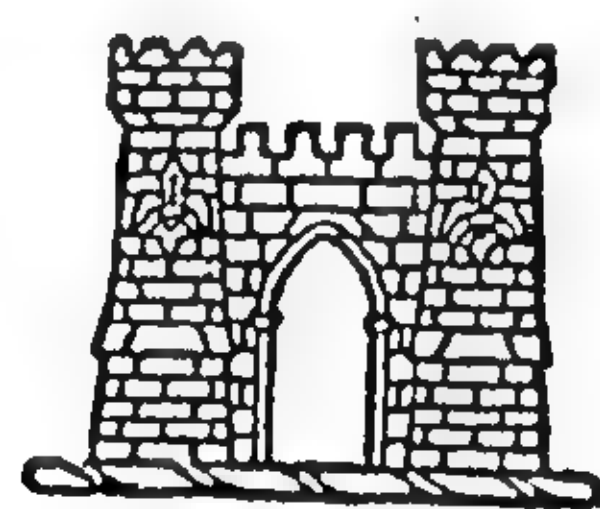
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938.

DISSENSION IS TREASON

It became a maxim under the
old Roman laws that Treason
was next to sacrilege in gravity.
Throughout the centuries this
dictum has held; in fact, Treason
may now be said to rank in
most countries as the gravest
offence that can be committed
against the people.

It is still too early to state
definitely that Treason and traitors
were involved in the down-
fall of Canton although, in view
of all the circumstances, there
seems no other explanation.
Never in its centuries of history
has the Kwangtung capital fallen
to an invading alien army
with such ridiculous ease, and
the only logical conclusion that
can be reached is that silver has
been used in the greatest be-
trayal the world has known for
nineteen centuries.

The story of this apparent
betrayal may not be told for
many weeks. In the meantime,
China's gateway and stronghold
in the South has fallen, and a
new and equally deadly form of
Treason is making its appear-
ance—the Treason which is de-
fined by the Oxford Dictionary
as falseness to the government
of the country. It is this type
of Treason for which the in-
vaders of China have prayed
for sixteen months. It is the
Treason which has allowed puppet
regimes to come into being
in Peiping and Nanking. It is
the Treason wherein a section
of the people betrays their country
in its hour of need by ex-
pressing dissatisfaction with, or
transferring allegiance from,
the leaders of the National Gov-
ernment. The vilest Treason of
this type insofar as China is
concerned is the transference
of allegiance from the National
Government to the leaders of
the so-called governments who
are manifestly puppets dangling
at the ends of strings pulled by
the invaders. A milder, but
equally dangerous form of Treason,
is any attempt to discredit
the existing Government of
China.

We would like to issue this
warning to the Chinese people:
An utterance by any responsible
or semi-responsible Chinese per-
son or newspaper which seeks
to discredit Generalissimo
Chiang Kai-shek or the other

THE CZECHS' HISTORIC HOMELAND

Countrymen of "Good
King Wenceslas"

Bohemia's Centuries-Old
Sudeten Minority

By H. D. ZIMAN

FOR many British spec-
tators of the still-
unfinished tragic dra-
ma which has been taking
place in Central Europe, the
issue has been shrouded not
merely by propaganda, and
by personal sympathies and
hopes, but by a normal and
natural public ignorance
concerning a country of
which the present name did
not appear on pre-war maps
or occur in pre-war history
books written in our own
language.

Had the Czechs and their
friends presented their country
to the outside world under its
old familiar name of Bohemia
(much as the people who call
themselves the Hellenes are
known to the outside world as
Greeks) it is at least possible
that it would be more generally
understood that the claims of
the country to independence
were not something, as it were,
dropped out of a hat by the
Pence Conference of 1919.

Most British schoolchildren
have heard of the blind King
John of Bohemia, who fell at

members of the Chinese National
Government is a greater blow to
the cause of China than the loss
of a city. Such utterances sow
the seeds of dissension, breed
disunity. With these two mon-
sters attacking China from the
rear, she cannot hope to con-
tinue her gallant stand in front.

The loss of Canton is a dis-
aster, but it was no more
disaster than was the loss of the
Marne to the Allies in 1914. The
Allies regained the Marne, as
China can, with continued unity,
regain Canton. The Chinese
people must learn, as the Brit-
ish, French and Italian people
learned in the dark days of
1914-17, that there is no dishonour
or finality in temporary
defeat or retreat. Belgium,
Serbia, and Rumania became
the territory of an invader in
1914 and 1915; Russia capitu-
lated in 1917. Nearly all of
France was overrun and the
Italians were meeting with dis-
aster after disaster at the hands
of the greatest Army the world
has known. But morals re-
mained firm, and the nations
which for three years fought a
losing war finally prevailed. This
is history which the Chinese
people should take to heart.

During the Japanese advance,
this newspaper received one or
two letters from Chinese readers
accusing us of pro-Japanism be-
cause we published reports dis-
closing that the Japanese ad-
vance was much more rapid
than official Chinese sources
would admit. We believed then,
and we continue to believe, that
the worse disservice China's
leaders can do their people is to
completely hush Chinese re-
verses. The danger of this
policy became apparent im-
mediately with the loss of Canton,
which could not be hushed up.
So confident were the vast
majority of Chinese people that
the Japanese were still some
scores of miles from Canton, and
were encountering opposition of
such a nature that the fall of
the city was not even a remote
possibility, that when disaster
came on Friday the effect was
catastrophic. Had, vernacular
and other European newspapers
published a true state of affairs,
as did the Telegraph, we are
confident that the loss of Canton
would have been accepted as
philosophically that there would
not have been this subsequent
hunting for scapegoats which is
so injurious to the cause of
China.

We would be lacking in
our responsibilities to our
readers and, we believe, in
our friendship for the Chinese
people, were we to refrain from
publishing accurate and im-
mediate reports of events in China,
merely on the grounds that it is
better that the Chinese people
should not hear about im-
pending disasters until they have
occurred.

Crete, and from whose helm the
Black Prince is said (by a prob-
ably untrue legend) to have
picked the three feathers which
form the crest of a Prince of
Wales. Even more have heard
and sung) of "Good King
Wenceslas." But few have
realised that these two figures
were rulers of the people now
known as Czechs.

AFTER VERSAILLES

An almost equal vagueness in
the popular mind envelopes the
position of the Sudeten Ger-
mans. It is possible still to
meet persons creditably well-
informed on foreign affairs who
believe that the German-speak-
ing citizens whom the Fuehrer
wishes to "return to the Reich"
were pre-war citizens of Ger-
many lost (like the Alsians and
Lorrainers and the in-
habitants of the Polish Corridor)
in the great reshuffle of Ver-
sailles.

The Czechoslovakia of the
Peace Treaties did, indeed, in-
clude a few square miles of what
was formerly Prussia. This
small section continued under 60-
000 inhabitants—of whom 80
per cent. spoke (and speak) a
Moravian-Czech dialect. The
remainder of Czechoslovakia
was carved out of the old Austro-
Hungarian Empire, where the
Sudeten had been neighbours of
the Czechs in a common State,
greater or smaller, for many
centuries.

Much of the early history of
Bohemia is still dim for lack of
records and excess of racial pro-
paganda legends. Czechs and
Sudetens regard one another
with varying degrees of em-
phasis as intruders, but impartial
historians recall that the earliest
known inhabitants of the coun-
try were actually Celts, known
to the Romans as Boii—whose
capital Tacitus names as
Boiohaemum. Before the first
century A.D. German tribes
(notably the Marcomanni and
the Quadi) had invaded and
settled in Bohemia and the ad-
joining province, Moravia; but
they later pushed onward into
what is now known as Bavaria,
and were replaced, after an in-
terval of Lombard power, by a
Slav influx.

BOTH OF EARLY ORIGIN

This process—the German
conquest and exodus—seems to
have occupied the first five cen-
turies A.D. Bohemia by the sixth
century appears to have been
almost completely Slav, but even
in the first century, or earlier so
archaeological evidence in-
dicates, Bohemia had at least a
scattering of Slav inhabitants.
No sane person would build
political theories on the scanty
data to be derived from these

early folk-wanderings, but it is
fair, I think, to note that both
Czechs and Germans can claim
that their races are anything
but newcomers.

Even before they had estab-
lished themselves in Moravia
and Bohemia the Slav in their
westward advance must have
overrun what is now Slovakia,
and by the end of the 9th cen-
tury a "Great Moravian" Empire
had been established which in-
cluded the Western Slovaks.
But this Empire was broken
early in the 10th century by the
Magyars, who gained possession
of Slovakia in the 11th century
and continued to hold it, except
for brief intervals, as part of
the Hungarian Kingdom till
1918.

In the second half of the 13th
century Slovakia, it is true,
came for a time under the Czech
King of Bohemia; in the 14th
and again the 16th century there
were brief periods of Slovak in-
dependence. But Czechs and
Slovaks—originally the same
people and preserving even to-
day almost the same language—
have continued to belong to
different countries and to be
governed on the whole under
different systems, although from
1499 until 1918 they shared the
same foreign Sovereigns. The
Kingdom of Bohemia survived in
reality until 1620 and in theory
till 1918. There was no "King-
dom of Slovakia."

THE GERMAN'S RETURN

The earliest Czech rulers—to
return to Bohemia—did not
have the rank of King. "Good
King Wenceslas," though he was
to have four namesakes with the
kingly title, was in fact merely
an independent Prince ruling
over Bohemia. He appears to
have been not merely a pious
monarch, subsequently canonised
by the Roman Church, but an en-
lightened man, who forbade pub-
lic executions. He died in 929,
murdered on his way to Mass by
one of his brothers.

The Pope had accepted a
Slavonic liturgy, introduced to
Bohemia by Greek missionaries,
unwillingly, and when Prague
became a bishopric, he insisted
on the use of Latin. Thus
Wenceslas and his successors,
ruling over a still largely pagan
people, welcomed educated
priests from Germany. During
the 12th and 13th centuries,
moreover, they began to en-
courage the immigration of
German traders and craftsmen.

Already the Premyslids (as
the Royal House was called)
were acknowledging the au-
thority of the Holy Roman Em-
peror and marrying German
princesses. Two members of
the House had been granted by
the Emperors the personal (not

hereditary) title of King before
Prensl Ottakar I. (1197-1230)
succeeded in obtaining the king-
ship as a hereditary title, con-
firmed by the Pope and by suc-
cessive Emperors.

While the dignity of the Czech
realm was being raised, increas-
ing ties were being created
with the Holy Roman Empire,
and an increasing German
minority entering the Bohemian
kingdom. They mainly kept to
their own language and largely
to their own settlements. The
Sudeten Germans had arrived—
or returned. Yet the distance
which separates medieval racial
jealousies from modern theories
of "blood-and-soil" are well illus-
trated in the reign of the great
Charles of Bohemia, who as the
Emperor Charles IV. (1346-78)
made Prague his favourite capi-
tal.

HUSS'S MARTYRDOM

The Premyslid House had died
out in 1306. The blind King
John mentioned earlier was a
member of the House of Luxem-
bourg, but married to a Premys-
lid Princess. His son, Charles
IV., spoke French, German and
Bohemian with equal facility,
and insisted that his German
officials should speak the nation-
al language. The use of Czech
or German was optional in the
civic assemblies. Half a cen-
tury before the German univer-
sities had been organised he
founded the University of
Prague.

Under his successor, Wences-
las IV., serious reforms were
called for in the Church. The
leader of the reformers was
John Huss, Rector of the Uni-
versity of Prague (from which
the King's policy drove the bulk
of the German students and pro-
fessors) and greatest of all
Czech heroes. A purifier rather
than a Protestant, Huss is be-
lieved to have come into contact
with the writings of Wyclif
through Bohemian students who
came to England in the retinue
of Anne of Bohemia, daughter
of Charles IV., and wife of our
own Richard I. Hussites began
to be persecuted as disciples of
Wyclif, and Huss himself, per-
suaded by Sigismund of Hun-
gary, brother of Wenceslas, to
travel under promise of a safe-
conduct to Constance and de-
fend his views before a General
Council of the Church, was ar-
rested and burnt at the stake in
1415.

The first effect of Huss's
martyrdom was a virtual na-
tional revolt against allegiance
to Rome. A series of religious
wars followed, which were not
really ended for 200 years. The
conflict was nationalistic as well
as doctrinal. George of Pode-
brad, elected first as Regent, and
then as Bohemia's only Protes-
tant King, was the only purely
Czech monarch after the Premys-
lids.

After the reigns of Vladislav
and Louis of Poland, to whom
the Crown had passed, Bohemia
fell in 1526 under four centuries
of Hapsburg domination. The
art-loving and eccentric Rudolph
II., who made Prague again the
capital of the Empire, issued the
celebrated "Letter of Majesty"
in 1609, which gave the
Bohemian Protestant religion
ecclesiastical and educational
rights at least equal to those of
the Catholic minority. Rudolph
was, however, deposed, and the
Crown passed in turn to his
brother Matthew and his nep-
hew, Ferdinand II., who deter-
mined to reconquer Bohemia for
the Roman Catholic faith. The
Thirty Years' War, which de-
vastated so much of Europe,
actually began with the cele-
brated "Defenestration of
Prague," when three of Fer-
dinand's Roman Catholic coun-
cillors were thrown out of a
window of the castle into the
moat—an experience which
they survived.

LINK WITH BRITAIN

It was at this point that the
Diet deposed Ferdinand and
(Continued on Page 5.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Don't you dare throw that hat away—it's cost me a fortune in cheek-rooms."

Eastern Defeated For First Time In Soccer League

South China Defence Too Good for Opposing Attack

(By "Abe")

Unbeaten in three matches, Eastern tasted defeat for the first time in the First Division of the Hongkong Football League yesterday when they lost to South China "A" by five goals to nil at Caroline Hill. Expectations of good football from these two teams were not realised; the Caroline Hill men were far superior and, especially towards the end, completely dominated the play.

For the first 15 minutes of the game, the game was fast and interesting. Though South China attacked most of the time, the Eastern defence stood up to the pressure and when the ball was swung across to the other end, the Caroline Hill club's goal had a narrow escape when Hsu Ching-to, the left-wing, just failed to beat Pau Ka-ping.

However, as soon as Kwok Ying-kee, an Eastern player, had scored with a header for South China, the Eastern defence collapsed and did not offer nearly as much resistance as it did in the opening minutes. Only Hsu King-shing, the centre-half, retained his steadiness to the end; the others were too flustered to play constructive football but kicked wildly as soon as they had the ball.

A CONTRAST

In contrast to the harried Eastern defence, the South China halves and backs remained calm and collected even under the greatest pressure. They offered a bulwark in which the attacking forwards could discern few loop-holes. As a result, Eastern had very few scoring opportunities. Nevertheless, the final score of 5-0 rather flattered the South China team because the Eastern forwards tried hard enough at times to deserve one goal at least.

Several changes in position when the second half commenced did the Eastern team little good; as a matter of fact, the defence seemed weakened, for it was in the last 35 minutes that South China over-ran their opponents.

With Leung Wing-chiu returning to his old position in the centre, flanked by Lau Hing-choi, on the right and Lee Kwok-wai on the left, South China intermediate line was a very strong one indeed, as Eastern found to their cost. The superiority which the South China half-backs established in midfield paved the way to their comfortable victory. And when one adds that Lee Tin-sang was at his best at left back and Mak Sul-hon seldom kicked wildly as he is prone to do, the enormity of the task before the Eastern forwards can be realised.

Lau Hing-hon, the Eastern goalkeeper, could not be blamed for the shots which beat him. All were very fine efforts. The second goal he might have saved, but Tang Kwong-sun's shot was a deceptive one, curling back just enough to get under the ball.

SUEN BOTTLED

Suen Kam-shuen, the "brains" of the Eastern attack, was not allowed to make his customary passes to his colleagues but was tackled first time as soon as he had the ball. Thrown back on their own, the other four

were not nearly as effective as usual, especially Hsu Ching-to, who had a very poor game. Twice, however, he was in position to score but each time he failed.

After play had been in progress for 15 minutes, Kwok Ying-kee put South China in the lead with a fine header from a free kick taken by Tang Kwong-sun. He got his head to the ball as it was sailing towards the goal-mouth and guided it past the out-stretched hands of the Eastern goalie. Ten minutes later, Tang Kwong-sun sent in a curling shot from the right, which dipped suddenly and entered the net in the far corner.

Leading by 2-0 at half-time, South China continued exerting pressure at (Continued on Page 9)

St. Andrew's Defeated By C.B.A.

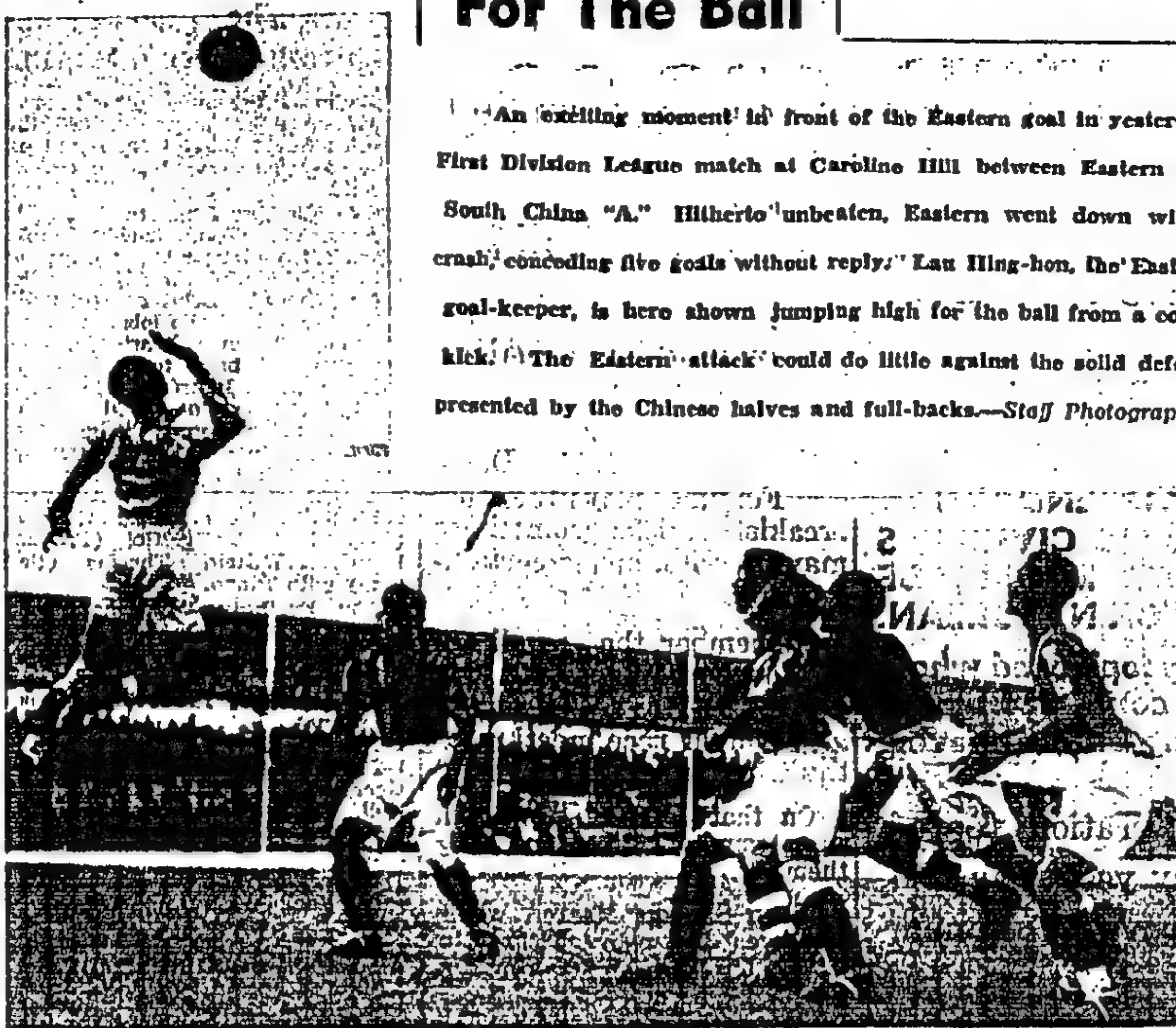
(By "The Pilgrim")

The C.B.A. gave a magnificent display at King's Park last Saturday to defeat a strong St. Andrew's combination by four goals to two.

There was a surprising transformation in this game when both attacks in the second half found their shooting form, six goals being scored during this period. The Saints had slightly the better of the exchanges in the first half and would have been at least two goals to the good had Miss P. Gittins and Miss E. Churn been more accurate with their sticks.

However, the C.B.A. dominated play in the second half and owed their victory very largely to Mrs. M. White, their brilliant leader. In characteristic style she broke through the Saints' defence to complete the "hat-trick." Miss M. Booker was responsible for the fourth. The Saints' new inside-left, Miss A. Greiner, who scored both their goals, was most energetic and threatened danger whenever she got within shooting range. The attack was unfortunate, however, to run up against the C.B.A. pivot and captain, Miss I. Woolley, when she was in real form. Miss J. Booker was also a tremendous worker at right half. Miss Peggy Everest was splendid at right back and made up for her partner's slowness in defensive work.

On their showing on Saturday, the C.B.A. should develop into a strong combination before the season commences.



Jumps High For The Ball

"An exciting moment" in front of the Eastern goal in yesterday's First Division League match at Caroline Hill between Eastern and South China "A." Hitherto unbeaten, Eastern went down with a crash, conceding five goals without reply. Lau Hing-hon, the Eastern goalkeeper, is here shown jumping high for the ball from a corner kick. The Eastern attack could do little against the solid defence presented by the Chinese halves and full-backs.—Staff Photographer.

RECREIO SCORE CLOSE VICTORY OVER THE C.B.A.

First Match Played In H.K.H.A. Tournament

(By "The Pilgrim")

In the first Hongkong Hockey Association Tournament game of the season, the Club de Recreio, on their home ground at King's Park yesterday morning, defeated the C.B.A. in a fast and interesting encounter by a goal to nil.

The weather was glorious and both teams were at full strength. Supporters turned up in force to give the first match of the present season a good send-off.

The fast-moving Recreio attack knitted together from the first blow of the whistle and within five minutes a hard pass sent in across the goal-mouth by J. Soares, on the right wing, was intercepted by H. Ozorio, who made no mistake in finding the net with a rising shot. Play was soon transferred to the other end and Bickford, from a corner hit, only missed his mark by inches. G. Fowler in turn sent in a terrific first-timer which crashed against the upright and rebounded into play. Luck seemed to be against the C.B.A. sharpshooters. There were times in the second half when the C.B.A. seemed certain to draw level but Albert Rodrigues and E. L. Gosano gave little away with their first-time clearances.

ERRATIC SHOOTING

G. Fowler, as leader of the attack, was the best of the forwards. He showed he was no believer in the "get rid of the ball at any price" theory. His dribbling ought to have yielded better results but like the rest of the line, he could do nothing right at close quarters. Stan MacNider, at right half, gave a poor display and was content to join the spectators in watching his team play from the side-line throughout the second half. N. Whitley was the

Y. M. C. A. REVEAL FINE FORM

Most agreeable to their supporters was the surprising form which the Y.M.C.A. showed on their home ground at King's Park last Saturday.



Mr. K. P. Phillips, who umpired the Third Bowls Interport on Saturday on the Club de Recreio green, is measuring for the shot on one of the heads, while the other players look on. Shanghai led by 19-8 at one stage of the game and won only by 19-17 in the end.—Staff Photographer.

INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS SERIES ANNEXED

BY SHANGHAI

Hongkong's Recovery Made Too Late In The Match

(By "Abe")

Shanghai clinched the Interport Lawn Bowls series on Saturday by winning the third match against Hongkong on the Club de Recreio green. They tied the first match at 20-20, won the second easily by 30-10 and the third by 20-17.

At one stage of the encounter on Saturday, Shanghai led by 19-8, but the local players made a great rally to get to within two shots of their opponents' total and when the last end was played, Shanghai led only by 19-17.

Unfortunately for Hongkong, J. A. da Luz, the lead, threw the jack into the ditch in his effort to make it a long head, and K. L. Swartzell, his opposite number in the Shanghai rink, promptly rolled the jack only just past the flag for a very short one.

The green was very fast throughout. Shanghai had revelled on the short heads, and Hongkong seemed more at home on the long ones. And true to the form displayed earlier on, Shanghai managed to score on this last vital head, taking a single to win by 20-17.

NOT RELIABLE

Many people had regarded the Hongkong rink, comprising J. A. da Luz, F. X. M. da Silva, C. G. Silva and U. M. Omar (skip) as the best of the three Hongkong rinks, partly because the first three were playing on their own green. Peculiarly enough, however, it was Omar who gave the best performance of the four. The other three were not as reliable as had been expected.

After their win in the Second Interport, it was only natural that Shanghai would again rely on K. L. Swartzell, J. M. C. Lopes, A. M. Gutierrez and Hugh Wallace (skip) to carry them through. Once again, these four did not let the side down.

Playing very well together, especially in the first 15 heads, the Shanghai men ran away to a 19-8. Just when everything seemed over bar the shouting, Hongkong staged a magnificent recovery which all but carried them to level terms. Singles on the 10th and 17th, a two on the 18th, a five on the 19th and two on the 20th made the Hongkong score 17.

However, in the last head, Lopes put one wood two inches in front of the jack, and despite all the efforts of the Hongkong men, the wood remained the shot until the end.

ALWAYS INTERESTING

The game was a very much better one to watch than the Second Interport, though not as consistently exciting as the First. Nevertheless there were some constantly-changing heads which kept the interest alive even when the Shanghai men were piling up their points in the middle stages of the encounter.

Hugh Wallace and U. M. Omar, the two skips, were the outstanding players, both being often in the limelight. On the whole, the Shanghai men pulled together a little bit better than the Hongkong players.

Whatever luck there was went to Shanghai. When Wallace drove the jack into the ditch to score four on

the tenth head, he was aided by a slight wick which changed the direction of his wood just sufficiently for him to carry the killy. On another occasion, on the 19th when Hongkong were lying four, Wallace, with his last wood, was somewhat lucky to save two, helped by another slight wick.

Omar failed badly when he was unable to save the four after the jack had been taken down to the ditch. Except for the first shot, the others were two yards away, but in his anxiety to draw first shot, he came up too heavy. On the other hand, he played several lovely woods, one of which was when he picked out a Shanghai wood to give his side five on the 19th head.

Head	Shots	Shots	Shots
1	1	1	0
2	0	1	3
3	0	1	1
4	1	2	5
5	1	4	0
6	1	5	0
7	1	5	0
8	0	5	3
9	0	5	1
10	0	5	4
11	0	5	2
12	1	0	0
13	0	6	1
14	0	0	1
15	0	0	2
16	1	7	0
17	1	0	0
18	2	10	0
19	5	15	0
20	2	17	0
21	0	17	1

RINKS CHOSEN

The Shanghai players will visit the Hongkong Football Club this afternoon. The Footballers will be represented by J. S. Howell, C. Duncan, E. Tuck and W. Gill (skip). Tomorrow the visitors will go to Government House to play against H. E. The Governor's team. The rinks in opposition will be as follows:

Shanghai	H. E. The Governor
H. Wallace	H. E. The Governor
W. Houston	Dr. I. Newton
K. L. Swartzell	S. Carter
R. P. MacDermott	J. Deakin (skip)
W. P. Phillips	Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith
J. M. C. Lopes	C. B. Hoeking
J. W. Brierley	Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields
A. J. Hall (skip)	R. Duncan (skip)
T. Mason	G. S. Archibutt
D. Campbell	Dr. J. T. Smalley
A. M. Gutierrez	A. E. E. E. E.
	J. P. McGowan (skip)

JOCKEY HURT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

The well-known jockey, Maher, has been admitted to the Cambridge Nursing Home with scalp wounds following a motor accident. He is now a doubtful rider in the Cesarewitch.—Reuter.

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CLUB UNFORTUNATE IN RUGGER MATCH AGAINST THE NAVY

Bidwell Absent And Chadwick Injured In Opening Minutes

(By "Fly-Half")

The Navy defeated the Club by 22 points (two goals and four tries) to nil at Causeway Bay on Saturday; but the game was of very little help in ascertaining the respective strength of the two teams.

Club started the game without the services of H. D. Bidwell, the captain and star three-quarter. His first-time tackling and powerful thrusts might have made all the difference to the result.

It was also very unfortunate for the Club to lose G. K. Chadwick in the opening minutes of the game, through a shoulder injury received when he was tackled in full flight. There is a probability of his injury keeping him out of the game for some time.

The brilliance of Lieut. Elliot, playing at stand-off half, aided by constant backing-up, was the cause of Club's defeat. Lieut. Elliot side-stepped his vis-a-vis time and again to leave his three one man over and generally a forward to complete the movement.

CLEVER RUN

Club had one or two clever individual runs with the one made by W. E. Grieve outstanding. Coming into possession in his own half, he weaved his way through the Navy forwards and halves, only to be tackled on the opposing "twenty-five" and with no one backing up to receive his pass. It was the best run of the day and it was a pity it was not put to advantage by his teammates.

Of the full-backs on view, Lieut. Stevens was the better although he was seldom called upon to tackle. His positioning and fielding and touch-kicking were all that could be desired. W. M. MacGrath was frequently caught out of position but

more than made up for it by his splendid retrieving.

None of the wings had long runs, all the tries being scored from within the twenty-fives. Wells, on the Navy left, is a strong runner with no exceptional turn of speed. He proved a match for D. H. Stewart, who did not once get past him.

Neither scrum half rose above mediocre. E. C. Luscombe was slow to get round to the base of the scrum with the result he found the Navy wing-forwards always on top of him. Lieut. Talbot was missed by the Navy team.

STUCK TO TASK

Credit must be given to the Club pack for the way they stuck to their task despite playing one man short. K. W. Salter hooked well and it was not until well into the second half when the Club forwards were obviously tiring that the Navy hooked with any regularity. In the loose, the Navy pack was superior, getting the ball out on most occasions.

With the Navy preferring scrums to line-outs, very little line-out play was seen and in this department the honours went to Navy. In the loose, the Navy forwards over-ran the Club men who were inclined to tackle high. Outstanding in the Navy pack were Ogle, Boddington and Darling; and in the Club lot were Taylor, Bompas, Richardson and Salter.

Right from the whistle, Navy attacked and were rewarded with a try by Askwith which Elliot converted. Boddington, Wells, Darling, Ogle and Elliot added further tries for Navy with Wells adding the extra points on one occasion.

Stewart on the Club wing found Wells hard to pass and was inclined to go too high when tackling. The teams were: Club XV—W. M. MacGrath; G. K. Chadwick; R. Grieve; G. Wilson; D. H. Stewart; A. H. R. Butler; E. C. Luscombe; A. Bompas; K. W. Salter; K. A. Watson; C. M. Stark; R. G. L. Oliphant; W. B. Richardson; A. J. G. Taylor; G. J. P. Carey.

Royal Navy: Paym. Lt. Stevens (Capt); M. D. McCully (Dorsetshire); P. O. Askwith (Dorsetshire); Lt. Baily (Kent); Shipt. Wells (Medway); Lt. Elliot (Kent); Mid. Findlay (Kent); L/S. Romans (Kent); A. B. Tatchell (Kent); Shipt. Staples (Kent); L/S. Webb (Dorsetshire); S.D.A. Stoker (Medway); Lt. Darling (Medway); Lt. Ogle (Phoenix); Lt. Boddington (Medway).

Eastern Beaten For First Time

(Continued from Page 8)

the resumption and were rewarded when Lai Shu-wing found the net with a terrific drive from close range. The name player gave South China a 4-0 lead after this half had been in progress for 25 minutes, and before the final whistle blew, Fung King-cheung rubbed it in to Eastern with a fifth.

Teams: South China "A"—Pau Ka-ping; Mak Sui-hon, Lee Tin-sang; Lau Hing-choi, Leung Wing-chiu, Lee Kwok-wai, Tang Kwong-sum, Lai Shu-wing, Fung King-cheung, Kwok Ying-kee and Lau Tau-man.

Eastern.—Lau Hing-hon; Wong Wing-hong, Miu Wah-kwok; Ho Chor-yin, Hsu King-shing, Lo Wai-kuen; Lee Tak-kee, Chau Man-chi, Suen Kam-shuen, Soong Ling-sing and Hau Ching-to.

Club Shows All-Round Strength

ENJOYABLE GAME AT K.C.C.

(By "Veritas")

It will be very surprising if the Hongkong Cricket Club do not have a lot to say about the second division cricket championship this season. Barring loss of players through accidents or other circumstances, the Club promise to turn out one of the best balanced sides in the division. Judging by their display against the K.C.C. at Cox's Road on Saturday, when a high-scoring game was left drawn with honours very evenly divided.

A. C. Beck turned out for the side in this match, but the team can hardly expect to enjoy his services as he is looked for the senior eleven. Nevertheless they will have Stoker, who did not play on Saturday, to bolster the attack, which already is quite varied and hostile with Fox, Divett, Bond and Bishop to aid Skipper Eric Mitchell.

Bishop, in fact, promises to be their best all-rounder. He scored a glorious half-century on Saturday, and although not so successful with the ball, did fight it cleverly at times, and when he struck a length needed careful watching. He was capable of making the batsmen reach for the ball just outside the off stump, and he forced Bertram Lay into the most frantic of strokes which put the ball into the wicketkeeper's hands.

VERY TIMELY 50

But his best contribution to the game was as timely a half century as any side could wish for. Club were not in a particularly happy position when he came in having lost six wickets for 80 runs. But Bishop immediately dominated the bowling, punishing anything on the off which was not ideal in length with tremendous drives which put the ball through the covers at lightning speed on a very fast outfield. Seven finely hit boundaries, and a five, the result of an overthrow, were the gems of a splendid knock.

Less spectacular, but very sound and correct, was the innings of R. M. M. King, who appeared booked for his 50 when Lay got past a hitherto rigid defence. King opened the innings and was eighth man out, having defied the bowling for an hour and three-quarters. H. J. D. Lowe was another who treated the K.C.C. bowling in cavalier manner, hitting up a quick 35, while late in the innings veteran R. S. W. Peterson entered to show that he had lost little of his well-known skill with the bat, and helped himself to a very nice 28 not out.

Apart from Luke and Lay, the home attack lacked mobility, and on the quick-scoring pitch runs came fairly easily, although not so regularly as one would have expected. Luke had one fine spell when he took two wickets in successive balls, and Lay also kept the runs down at the opening. But the game clearly indicated that on anything but a nasty wicket, the K.C.C. attack is likely to be somewhat innocuous this year.

REFRESHING BATTING

Set to score 100 to win in 105 minutes, Kenneth Baxter and left handed Mulcahy set about the task with evident relish. Mitchell did not use Beck at the start and in half an hour Baxter and his captain had put 50 on the board. Beck came on to slow down the rate of scoring after the 80 had been hoisted, and he quickly got Mulcahy's wicket with a lovely ball. Baxter had lost his wicket just before he hitting an ordinary ball from Bishop into Bond's hands at forward mid-on. His 54 was made in very quick time and was featured by some grand stroking on the offside of the wicket. He claimed nine boundaries.

Mulcahy's 33 was slightly more painstaking though he helped to maintain a rate of scoring of nearly two runs a minute. After their dismissal the Club obtained some cheap wickets, but Gray hit vigorously, and found the boundary eight times in a knock of 27. The home side was never in danger of defeat, and when stumps were drawn had scored 154 for 7, with Madar and Beck still in possession.

Beck bowled only five overs, but was effective enough to make three of these maidens and to take one wicket for ten runs. Lowe bugged three wickets for 37 and Bishop had two for 23.

Norman Mackay Scores Century For K.C.C. Against Volunteers

(By "Veritas")

Cricket at its best was enjoyed at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday, when, under ideal conditions, and on a perfect wicket, with an outfield as fast as an ice-skating rink, a K.C.C. eleven beat the Volunteers by two wickets.

Five and a half hours of play produced 432 runs for the total loss of 16 wickets, and of these, Norman Mackay had the distinction of scoring 119.

It was an innings punctuated by some dazzling off-drives, powerful hooks and pulls, and one or two remarkably "fr-y" shots, one of which should have lost him his wicket when he had scored 30, and another when he had passed the 60 mark. Nevertheless, in view of the array of bowlers he faced, and the fact that quick runs were essential if the K.C.C. were to win, his knock stands as an outstanding achievement.

50 IN 50 MINUTES His innings occupied two hours of actual batting, the brightest part being his first 50 which he collected in half an hour by hitting eleven boundaries. After tea he was subdued, but he scored another eight 4's ere he was caught behind the wicket off Beck, whose short bumping balls were hostile, but which lacked accuracy.

The Volunteers' innings did not contain the same fireworks, but several batsmen made useful contributions in an interesting manner. Griffiths was strong on the leg side in compiling 40, though he was terribly uncomfortable against Whitmarsh, who was the most impressive of the home bowlers, maintaining an excellent length and turning the ball sufficiently to keep the batsmen playing at him.

Souza made his 32 in stylish and effortless manner. Perry batted skilfully for his 31 and Pereira hit hard to amass 33 not out.

Whitmarsh and Sargent alone bothered the batsmen. Both concentrated on length which paid handsomely. Whitmarsh was also fast off the pitch, while Sargent depended a great deal on his cleverness in flinging the ball.

Although the Volunteers used a battery of seven bowlers, only Beck looked really dangerous. But he was inclined to be "all over the shop," and sent down only about a dozen really good balls. Mackay hooked and cut his high bouncing ones short of a length with splendid judgment.

MACKAY DOMINATED

Mackay dominated the K.C.C. scoring to such an extent that the second highest contributor was R. T. Broadbridge, who showed a strong defence in hitting up 26. Double figures were reached by O'Brien (a singularly fortunate batsman on this occasion), R. E. Lee and Teddy Fincher, but the other batsmen could have scored more if they had not conceded their wickets in an effort to score quick runs.

Finally the home side just managed to beat the clock and won a fine game.

Scores: VOLUNTEERS 45 R. H. Griffiths, b. Mackay b. Sargent 14



Norman Mackay

G. Souza, c. Anderson b. Whitmarsh	13
F. A. Bompas, c. Anderson b. Whitmarsh	17
A. E. Perry, c. Fincher b. Whitmarsh	31
G. E. Divett, c. Mackay b. Sargent	33
A. C. Beck, b. Whitmarsh	32
A. P. Pereira, not out	33
W. L. McKennie, run out	10
W. Stoker, c. Baxter b. Sargent	10
J. H. Fox, c. Baxter b. Sargent	9
Extras	3
Total	215

Bowling Analysis	O	M	R	W
Lee	2	1	32	1
O'Brien	2	1	8	0
Anderson	2	1	7	0
Whitmarsh	23	1	74	1
Sargent	51	1	44	1
Baxter	8	1	29	1

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB	O	M	R	W
K. M. Baxter, c. Fox b. Perry	0	0	0	0
R. T. Broadbridge, c. McKennie	20	1	25	1
N. A. E. Mackay, c. Fox b. Beck	13	0	33	0
G. E. Divett, c. Mackay b. Beck	13	0	33	0
W. F. Whitmarsh, b. Souza	10	1	19	0
R. E. Lee, b. Pereira	10	1	19	0
F. J. M. Anderson, c. Bompas b. Pereira	10	1	19	0
E. C. Fincher, not out	10	1	19	0
C. H. R. Sargent, c. Souza b. Beck	10	1	19	0
Extras	1	0	0	0
Total	217	0	0	0

Bowling Analysis	O	M	R	W
Beck	11.2	1	47	1
Perry	0	0	0	0
Pereira	0	0	0	0
Divett	0	0	0	0
McKenzie	0	0	0	0
Souza	0	0	0	0
Stoker	0	0	0	0



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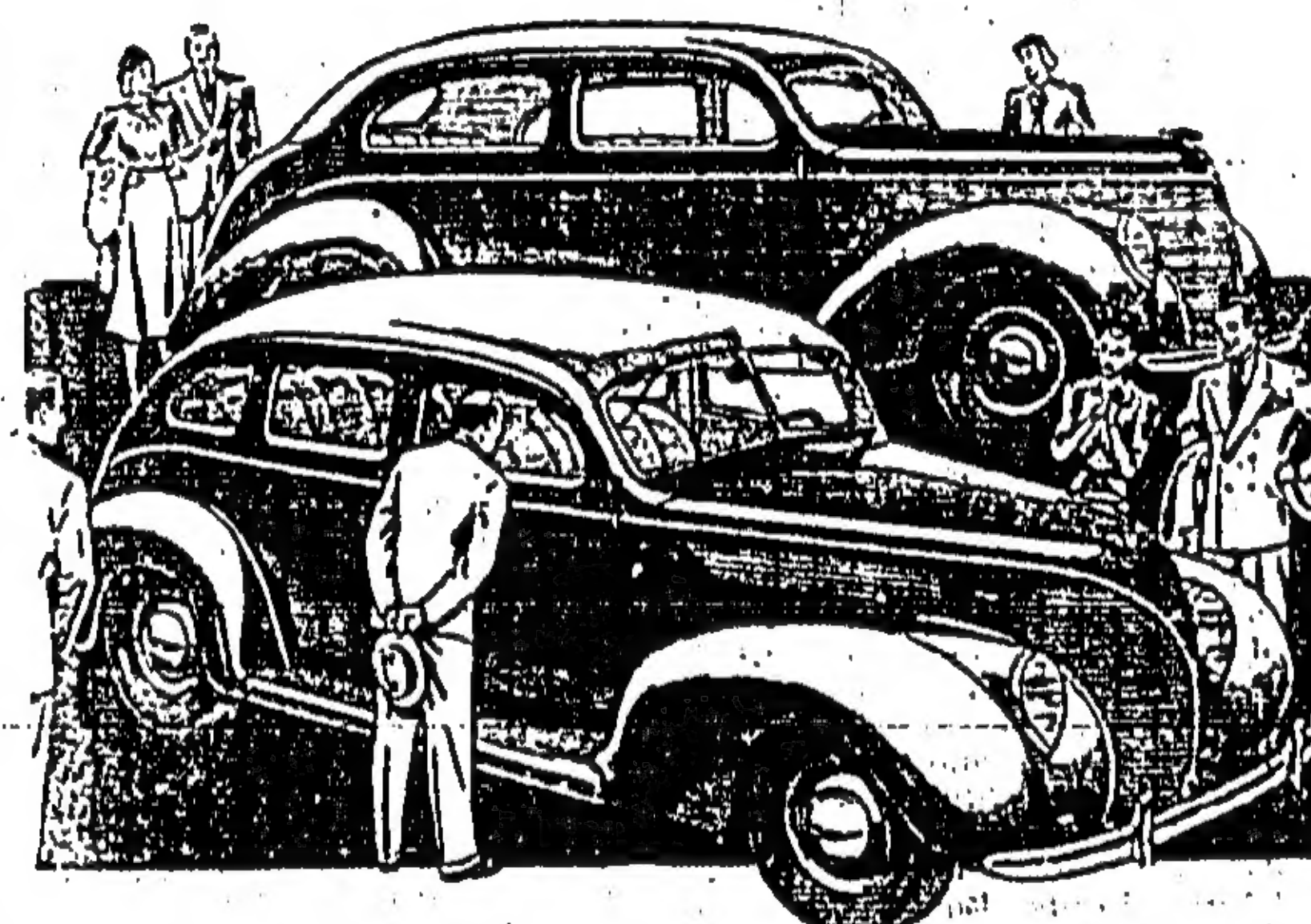
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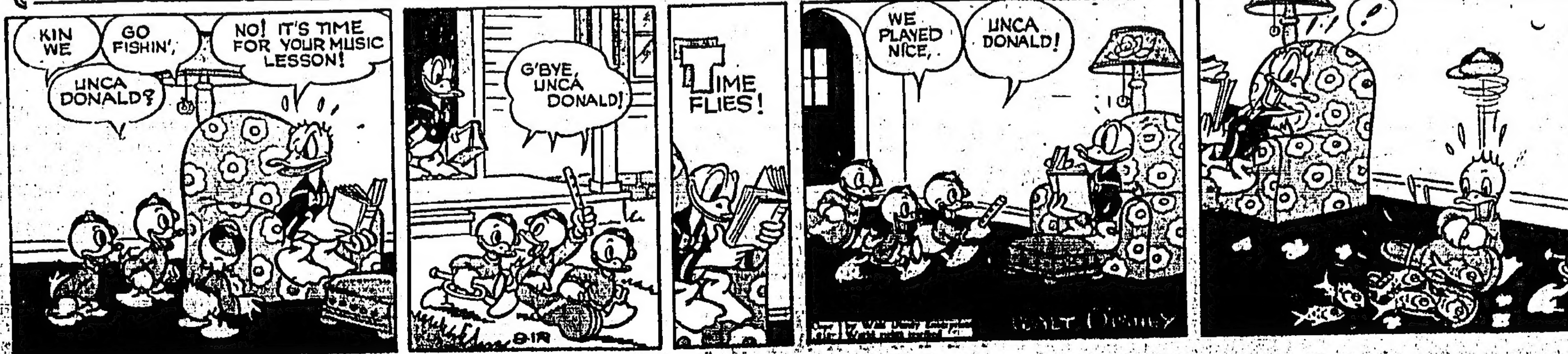
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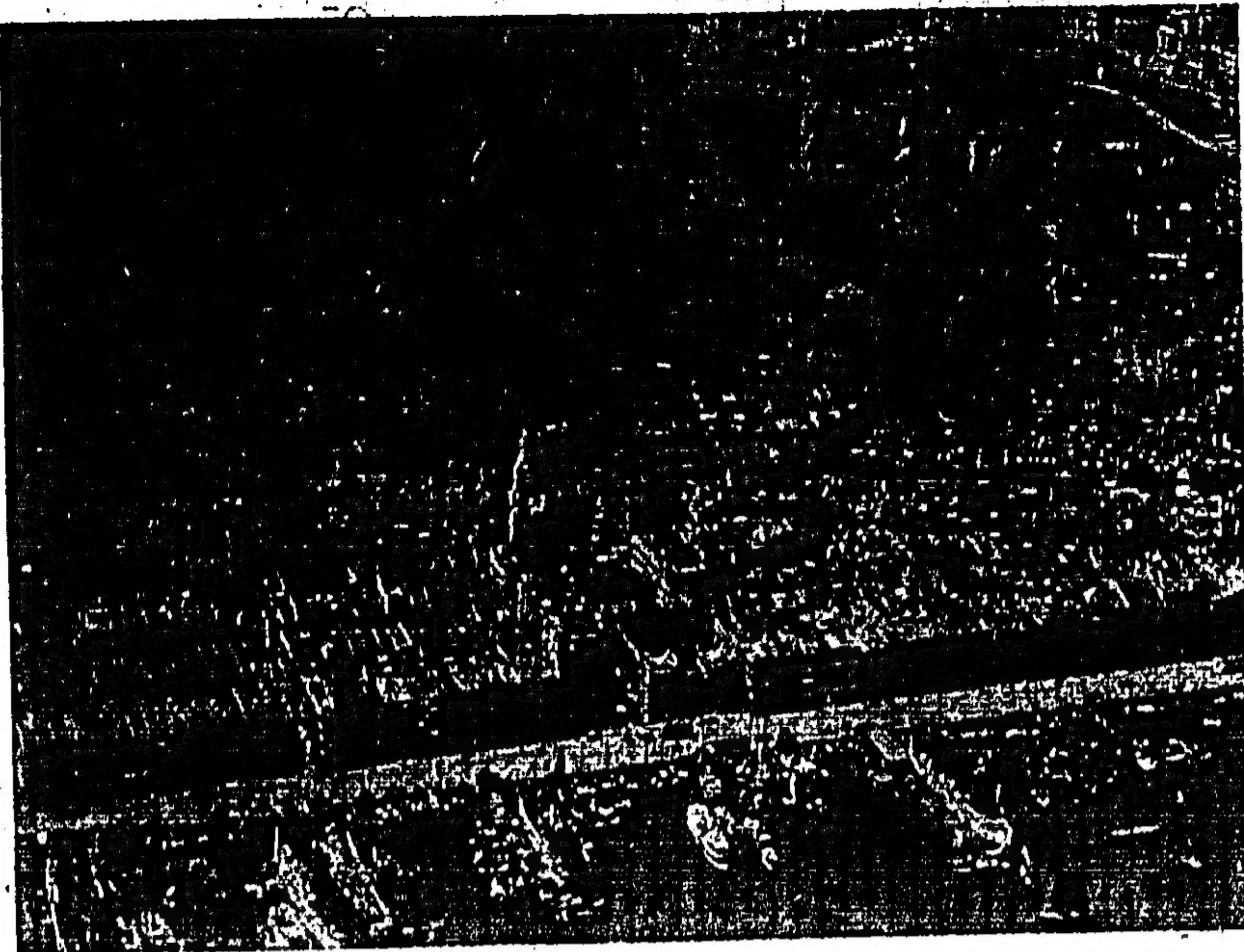
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Tourist In Hongkong Finds City Of Contrasts



Hongkong—in the last 52 days I have flown 21,500 miles over Imperial Airways routes from London to the heart of Africa, to Australia and finally to Britain's Far East outpost, Hongkong.

Certainly Hongkong has become the key not only of British but of Chinese concern. Through this port go all kinds of ancillary materials for the use of the Chinese armies, food, barbed wire, torries. Nearly half a million refugees have entered the city. They sleep on street corners, under the windows of shops, along the roads, and soon camps are to be set up for them. Without the presence of the foreign Government in control of this British Crown Colony, Japan would have had a clear road to southern China.

The 11-mile island with its ridge of hills rising 2,000 feet above the city affords practically no space for cultivation. But terraced on those hills are beautiful homes. Every night with the coming of dusk the hills become radiant with light, a fairland of colour like the Chinese jewel trees in the curio shop windows.

ONE OF GREAT PORTS

Even before the Japanese-Chinese conflict, the city had become one of the great ports of the world and England had leased the New Territories on the shore to protect it. Now with the money-making which accompanies war the city is even more prosperous.

I am reminded many times a day that this is not China. In a sense, of course, it is not. The British administrators have instituted many reforms which are western, and underneath my windows at the Peninsula Hotel is the starting point of the longest continuous railway line in the world on which you might travel to the English Channel in three weeks. That is, you might if the way were not blocked by fighting in the north.

But in another sense the city has much Chinese atmosphere. The foreigners are definitely in the minority. There is the constant clatter of heelless shoes on the pavement. Rickshaws are the popular means of conveyance. The harbour is thronged with golden sailed sampans and junks, some of them floating kitchens like the Kochimilco boats purveying food to the pleasure boats and to the people from the swimming clubs of which there are many. For the Chinese, both men and women, have taken to the water, together and in western suits, some of the clubs having as many as 500 members.

CHINESE QUARTERS

A few of the Chinese wear the old-time dress. But for the most part the men have doffed their long robes for trousers and women their trousers for long straight dresses, slashed on both sides half way to the knees.

A few blocks from the big tourist hotels are typical Chinese quarters, crowded streets lined with open shops and hung with masses of posters. The latter writers do business along the pavement, as do the dentists with their booths hung with long strings of the teeth they presumably have pulled. The fortune tellers elbow the chiropodists. Artists display their wares along the walls like the open-air markets

BY MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In Greenwich Village. With their characteristic disregard for the sidewalk, crowds of Chinese strollers throng the pavement making motor traffic a difficult business. The English flag first was hoisted on the island has become a little Coney Island with palmists, food shops, and amusement places lining the point. You can buy everything from jade to live snakes in the quarter and if you like to step into the flower market you can choose between clumps of fragrant white ginger, lotus, wild gardenias, and the tiny pink flowers strung on long curling branches held the chain of love.

There is another bit of old China over on the mainland where the New Territories jut toward Canton. Kam Tin, a walled city where pigs and chickens jostle hordes of dirty children and the muddy tatters of the grown folk are in great contrast to the immaculate whites of the men and the gay flowered dresses of higher class Chinese.

TALKS WITH WOMEN

In the city I have dined with Lulu Wong, Anna May Wong's sister, herself well known in the western theatre world, and have gone with her to a Chinese play where the property man wearing a singlet and the muddied tatters of the audience in long dialogues, one of the women players in a chiffon robe embroidered with sequins flourished an American cotton handkerchief striped in gayly sport colours, the orchestra from one corner of the stage squealed and banged away, the wings were crowded with watchers (some of them crying babies), the audience cracked pumpkin and melon seeds, and a small boy stood for hours down in front of the stage intent on the performance.

I have done many things. But the most enjoyable was a luncheon with seven Chinese women where we talked frankly and as friends. Since what we said might not be altogether acceptable in some quarters I shall not name my hostess, other than to say that she presides over one of the great Chinese houses of Hongkong, and I shall further protect her by adding that she did not contribute to the frank conversation.

We talked of the tremendous pressure of this generation of women, the first to come to maturity with unbound feet and of the place they are taking in politics, of the "alley-way education" in which they have volunteered to teach children, of their presence at the front as soldiers and first aid workers, of the relief associations. One of these, the Hongkong Chinese Women's Soldiers Relief Association, was started within the year by eight women and now has more than 2,000 members each paying a Hongkong dollar a month in dues, and helping to raise thousands of dollars for re-

lief work, including the care of Chinese war orphans.

MENU SERVED

We flourished our chopsticks over a meal which was just a little snack, beginning with sharks fins in combs, fried prawns, and eastern melon in which a soup had been steaming all day, and went on with fairies de-light, snow fungus, and chicken soup, roasted chicken with crisp skin, mushrooms and cabbage, sea-fish, walnuts and chicken, ginger and duck, sweet and sour pork, and fried Wan Ton, and fried rice. The sweet was paste buns containing a black bean jam and after the noodles in soup, and almond tea we had fruit including dragon's eyes from dishes made of gold dust, their lovely Imperial yellow slates carved by hand.

Then we proceeded to the real business of the day. Suppose, I said, that we at this table were the great council of China, what would you do?

Like a flash came the answer, force the wealthy to give their money and buy ammunition and airplanes, everything to win the war. The women wanted to win the war, "rude" question they said. Would I mind? No. Well then, when Americans talk so much against aggression why don't they help China now and stop what "looks self-contradictory."

There was only one way to answer that. If we women actually were a council all of us should be against war. Wasn't that so?

I would like to ask a "rude" question too, I said. If Chinese women were in power would they stop that form of minor but accepted graft that in the Far East is "squeeze."

Some of them thought that human beings, men and women, were pretty much alike. But most of them believed that women would be more honest in public life than men.

WOMEN DESIRE LITTLE

One of them advanced the opinion that women want little beyond a few dresses and some jewelry, and "not the millions that men can spend in one night."

Chinese women know that "squeeze" exists, she added, "for haven't we been spending money for years on airplanes and munitions for defence and where are those airplanes and those munitions now?"

We talked more of what women are doing in China to-day, one of the guests remarking that "before the war it was the Chinese women who sat about hotel lobbies and now it is the Chinese men." They agreed that they would not return to their old secluded existence for anything in the world. In the words of one woman, "Why should we be pressed down? We have the same kind of brain as a man and we can do the same work."

As we walked out through the garden, the Chinese women in their flowered dresses like butterflies hovering over the great blue pots of flowering zinnias I believed what I have been hearing during all of my stay in Hongkong. "The women are China to-day," and I was glad that I had come all these thousands of miles if only to see them burst the chrysalis of tradition and habit and come out and be a part of the world.

THE TOY WIFE

GERTRUDE GELBIN

RESUME
Gilberte and Louise Brigid, who have grown up at a school in France are brought home by their father to his plantation in Louisiana. Louise, called Froufrou by everyone, is completely a child in thought and action. Her only aim in life is to suit New Orleans and marry some splendid husband who can dance, duel and buy her fine jewels. Froufrou and Louise go to a Jury Meeting with their father. Georges Barriere, handsome young lawyer, is invited by a prisoner, Brigid insists that he recuperate of the plantation rather than go to his own home in New Orleans. Madame Valliere, a neighbor, announces she is going to New Orleans for some dental work. Froufrou, longing to make the trip, insists she, too, has a toothache.

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Chapter Two

MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE

Madame Valliere's carriage, its blinds drawn, bumped over the rough roads leading to New Orleans. Froufrou lifted the shades and peered eagerly into the night. "We're somewhere!" she announced excitedly. "Look—there's a church." Louise looked out the window. "Yes, that's the Chapel of Sainte Catherine."

"Where are you going to?" cried Froufrou. "Where everyone goes to pray for a husband!" Louise sent a timid glance toward Madame Valliere and noting the other's amused smile, ventured a low "yes."

Pick, Froufrou's personal slave, opened her eyes wide. "Ah heard

dora, Froufrou, with Pick close behind, crept out of the room and down the stairs.

Once outside they ran to the church. It was deserted. They lit their candles, offered their prayers, and in short order were back at the house. As they entered the gate, Froufrou handed her shawl and cloak to Pick.

"Take these," she whispered. "I'm going to watch the party for a minute."

She darted forward, up the steps and slipped along the balcony to an open French window, at which stood a table set with two glasses and a bottle of champagne. She dropped into the chair, picked up the glass, filled it and drank it as if it were water. Then, her elbows on the table, her face cupped in her hands, she watched the party with eager eyes.

A handsome young man, very much the gay New Orleans blade, came suddenly upon her. He stopped in surprise, his face very evidently indicating the fact that he could not place her.

"Where have you been hiding all evening?" he asked pleasantly and set down in the chair next to hers. Froufrou looked up in astonishment, then, smiling mischievously, leaned forward to ask: "Have you really noticed me before?"

"Of course," he lied. "Only when I looked for you, you weren't there." He reached for the champagne bottle. "Thirsty?"

"Thank you," she smiled again. He stared at her trying to make out who she was.

"I'm trying to remember your name." "Isn't that funny?" she laughed. "And I'm trying to remember yours."

He was genuinely surprised. "Suppose you tell me yours, again." Instead of answering she motioned toward the room where the guests were dancing. "If I tell



"Isn't that funny?" she laughed. "I'm trying to remember your name too."

of that Ste Catherine," she said breathlessly. "Day ain't nothing she can't do. From hearing what she says you sitting up a candle to her maid."

Froufrou eyed her severely. "Papa and I will find her husband when the time comes, Pick."

"But, it ain't a husband Ah wants," protested Pick. "It's de kinks look out of me, said."

They laughed with delight but Froufrou stopped short and cried: "The carriage has stopped."

Madame Valliere rose. "We've arrived," she explained. The coachman opened the door. Pick jumped out and Madame Valliere followed. Louise followed. From the windows of the great house before them rang the sound of music and laughter.

"Day's still up," Pick shrieked happily. "Jest listen!"

Something's going on. Madame Valliere remembered and said: "It's a party!" cried Froufrou ecstatically and she hurried ahead toward the half open gate. We're just in time! said we go up and put on our party dresses—or shall we go in the way we are?"

Suddenly a man ran through one of the long windows, a girl in his arms. The girl screamed prettily and released herself. He ran after her, caught her in his arms and kissed her. Madame Valliere turned to her coachman, her face livid with rage and indignation.

"Find someone to take care of us," she ordered. "And Monsieur Andre is not to be informed." She pointed the way to the rear door. "Mademoiselle Louise, you'll neither change your dress nor go in as you are. We start back early tomorrow morning."

"Back home?" Froufrou's eyes, filled with tears. "Oh, Gilberte," warned Louise sternly, and with a strong hand, she ushered her sister and Pick up the stairs.

In their room, Froufrou and Pick whispered disconsolately. "If I could just go down and look in," sighed Froufrou.

"We won't even think of it," muttered Pick. "Oh but I want a husband," whispered Froufrou desperately. "No girl has any fun until she's married. I must burn a candle to Sainte Catherine."

Pick gasped at her with pleasure. "Tonight?" she asked. Froufrou stared back with dancing eyes. "Why not? Even Madame Valliere couldn't find fault with us for going to church."

She tipped to the other side of the room to make certain that Louise was soundly asleep. Then, in pantomime she ordered Pick to open her valise and pick out her gayest frock.

You ain't going to wear that kind of dress to church, said Pick. Pick was plainly scandalized. "Why not?" Froufrou whispered hoarsely.

Hardly daring to breathe, they dressed in the light of a single candle. Then, throwing a cloak and scarf over her head and shawl,

she slipped out of the room and down the stairs.

Now Froufrou's party already started. She slipped out of the room and down the stairs.

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EMPRESS OF JAPAN via Honolulu Noon, Fri, Nov. 11.
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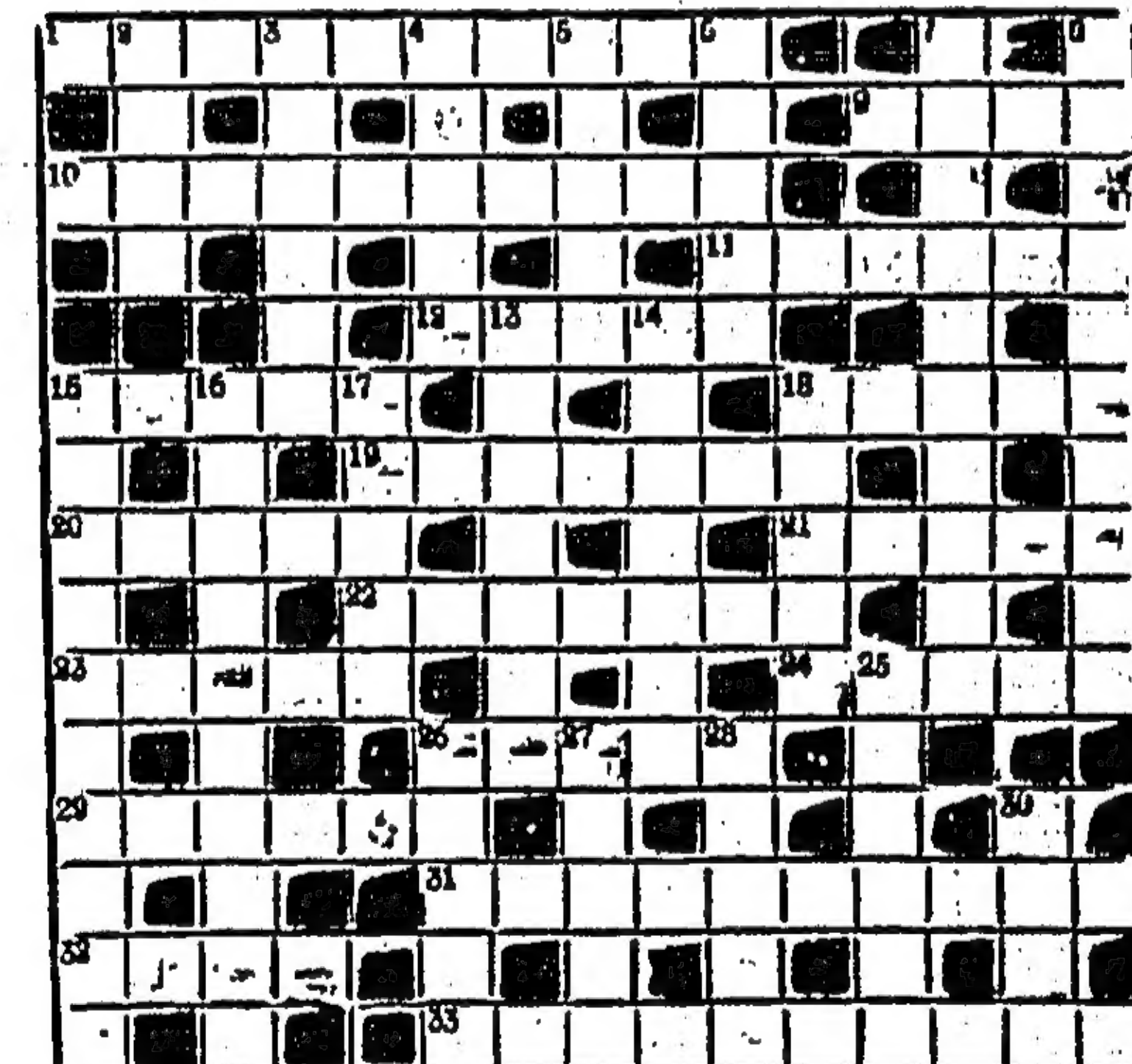
25th October.

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OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



- ACROSS**
- Many would rather imbibe the beginning or ending of this than all of it (10).
 - This goes out to sea and is mostly edible (4).
 - No gentleman, to give such tenable advice (10).
 - Half this river was a tribe living near it (6).
 - A bit of a rotten nuisance (5).
 - Most of this mixture is put in its proper place (6).
 - French town (6).
 - Taking it easy in the matter of having been nettled? (7).
 - The first person as subject (5).
 - A final letter (5).
 - Indict (7).
 - This ally is not to the front (5).
 - Give (5).
 - Most people are prone to go to this (5).
 - Ma died to make it (6).
 - The sun as it changes to a keen one (10).
 - Even ships don't have it (4).
 - Obsolete protection for warships (two words—7, 3).
- DOWN**
- Flighty confession from an Eastern country (4).
 - Cut out mostly as a bird (6).
 - Shake out of 26 across perhaps (5).
 - Part of their indeed (5).
 - A famous cricketeer is indicated (5).
 - Is this sheet of water often ruffled by its head? (10).
 - The spectators in it like to see it at cricket (two words—5, 5).

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION

VILLAGE IDIOT
TIN N G E E P P E
UN N A M E I G O N D O L A
B E T T E O F A T U S E I
N I N E U V U L A T U S E
O E E D E E I A A U U I
F A H T I E R P O S T M A N
T H E T H E R E S S E A
E T L L T O B U R A N G E D
E E E Y C L U B U N E V
T I N T U A N T O C A L A
D E L D O R T U A N T O C
E E E E E E E E E E E
U N D E R B O U R N E T

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PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS AS SEEN BY THE CAMERA'S EYE

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BANKING CORPORATION.**

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Issued and Fully Paid-up \$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:-
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 Hongkong Currency Reserve \$1,900,000
Reserve Fund of the Bank \$26,000,000

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Canton	Kuching	Taipei
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Hankow	Peking	
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ing business transacted.
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periods at rates which will be quoted on
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Hongkong, 22nd June, 1935.

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QUEEN'S
&
ALHAMBRA

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BY PERCIVAL WOODWARD
Snow White
and the
Seven Dwarfs
For the first time
AT POPULAR PRICES!



LITTLE Rita Wood looks out on the world with an impish smile. At playtime she is just like all the other little girls — eager for fun and full of mischief.

But when there's work to be done she's ready to do her share with the other folk on her father's farm at Pulborough, Sussex.

At four years of age she is able to do most things on the farm. She feeds the chickens, feeds the pigs, but her greatest delight as you can see is to milk the



COUNTRYSIDE NEWS

—with pictures by R. SAIDMAN

COUNTRY folk are modest enough about the records of long service that find their way now and again into the news. But your true countryman begins early and finishes late—as these pictures show.



STILL WORKING AT 77



M **MR. CHARLES KILHAMS** worked on the same farm at Bury, Sussex, for 70 years and, like Rice, is still smiling, with a twinkle in his eye.

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Steamers	Tons	From M'Kong about	Destination
RANCHI	17,000	20th Oct.	Marselles & London.
*DURDWAN	6,000	5th Nov.	B'bay, M'selles, Havre, L'don.
HAMPURA	17,000	12th Nov.	Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp.
*MIRZAPORE	6,000	15th Nov.	B'bay, M'selles & London.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	20th Nov.	Straits, C'mbo, B'bay & K'ehl.
*SOMALI	6,000	3rd Dec.	Marselles & London.
CANTON	15,500	10th Dec.	B'bay, M'selles, Havre, L'don.
COBPU	14,500	24th Dec.	Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp.
*BANGALORE	6,000	31st Dec.	Bombay, M'selles & London.
CHITRAL	17,000	7th Jan.	Bombay, M'selles & London.
			B'bay, M'selles, Havre, L'don.
			Hull, H'burg, R'dam & A'werp.

* Cargo only † Colls. Cansubla. All vessels max. call at Malta.

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BRITISH INDIA APCAR SAILINGS (SOUTH)

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Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai & Japan & Hong Kong to Australia
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TULAWA 10000 27th Oct. 7 A.M. Japan.

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TANDA	7,000	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
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AND after all those 70 years Mr. Kilham is still working. Here he is busy in his garden, but as is evident from the picture as the right, he takes life more easily than

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MEN FOUGHT FOR HER CARESSES
and died for her kisses!
... Romance packs red-blooded thrills... in a great star's most exciting role!



RAINER
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DOUGLAS YOUNG
MYRNA LOY

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4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30-5.15 7.15-9.30

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A DESPERATE CONVICT'S MAD BREAK FOR FREEDOM!
A gripping melodrama of a man falsely imprisoned.

TONIGHT IS THE NIGHT...
Some Desperate Convict Has Chosen to go



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Written by WARREN LEWIS E. LAWES

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• TO-DAY & TO-MORROW •
A STARTLING STORY... SPECTACULARLY FILMED!

THRILL TO THEIR DEFIANCE OF THE BROODING, SINISTER, UN-SEEN WORLD-MENACE!



Four Men and a Prayer
A 20th Century-Fox Picture with
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THE YEAR'S GREATEST HEART-STORY!
"THOROUGHBREDS DON'T CRY"
with JUDY GARLAND, MICKY ROONEY, SOPHIE TUCKER
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

Ataturk Fools His Doctors

ANKARA, Oct. 23. It is announced that no further bulletins will be issued following the bulletin of last night, which stated that the acute symptoms of Kemal Ataturk's illness have now completely disappeared.—Reuter.

ROYAL BIRTHS IMMINENT

London, Oct. 23. Royal births in direct succession to the throne are imminent in two Near-Eastern kingdoms.

The parents of Princess Frederika, the 21-year-old Crown Princess of Greece, arrived at Athens to-day in anticipation of the birth of a child to their daughter, who married Crown Prince Paul of Greece last January.

In Egypt, the 17-year-old Queen Farida, who married King Farouk also last January, has moved to Ras El Tin Palace, where a happy event is expected within a week or two.—Reuter.

Nation's Art Treasures Sent Away

Some of the pictures from the National Gallery have been removed to places of safety, the removal taking place after dusk and under military escort.

Mr. F. I. G. Rawlings, who is in charge of the gallery's A.R.P. scheme, has made plans for the care of the whole of the 3,300 pictures.

The central rooms, containing works of the Italian schools, are closed and the staff is working to midnight to crate the pictures.

At the British Museum red tabs have been placed on hundreds of treasures to indicate that they are to be first for removal.

Some will be housed in deep tunnels, and others taken to country houses.

The thousands of exhibits remaining will be protected by sandbags, and the glass roof will be boarded and sandbagged.

MUST NOT EASE OFF
Most public buildings in the heart of London have been supplied with material and black paint for darkening windows. County Hall, the headquarters of the L.C.C., has thick brown paper already pasted over many of the windows.

While the Home Office is satisfied with the progress of gas-mask distribution, it emphasizes that there must be no slackening in the work because of apparent easing in the international situation.

Dollar Liner Detained By Japanese

Shanghai, Oct. 24. The Japanese authorities here have detained the Dollar liner President Coolidge, which is making its first call at Shanghai since the bombing of the President Hoover last year.

The President Coolidge is carrying National City Bank and Chase Bank silver shipments from Shanghai to the United States.

It is reported that the United States Consulate is investigating the detention of Coolidge.

Japanese customs officials have refused clearance papers.

The vessel was originally scheduled to clear the port this morning.

The silver shipment is mostly jewelry and table-ware which Chinese patriots have contributed to the Chinese war chest.—United Press.

TERRIBLE HAVOC IN HANKOW

Continuous Raids By Japanese Planes

HANKOW, Oct. 24. LOW-FLYING SQUADRONS of Japanese planes bombed the Wuchang foreshore soon after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. They were met by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

A single scouting machine flew low over Hankow for two hours, and intermittently strafed the outskirts of the city. Later in the morning nine heavy bombers attacked the terminus of the Canton-Hankow railway, and started four large fires, apparently igniting oil and gas.

There was no panic in the city, and the soldiers are not retreating.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the nine heavy bombers returned to make a terrific bombardment on the railway terminus. The fire was very high, but their accuracy was unimpaired. They started another two fires, in addition to the one caused during the morning, and which was still burning. The three fires continued to belch white and black smoke, and occasionally 80-foot flames were seen.

Only one bomber was left at 3.20, but four more joined it in the same area. It was notable that apart from one or two alarms early in the morning, none was sounded in the wards in the city, which apparently consider itself in a continued state of air alarm.

Indicating the complete lack of panic among Hankow's foreign population, United Press correspondent visited the Hankow Race Club near the airport at 3 o'clock to find a soccer match between British gunboat teams in progress.

They refused to stop the game while bombs were falling a mile and a half away across the river, which rattled the clubhouse windows.

As usual on a Sunday afternoon, a handful of members were present, and the club flying boldly through magazines, while others were out riding and playing golf, and not even taking cover from the raids, owing to the almost complete absence of anti-aircraft fire since the middle of the morning.

The churches as usual were open, and other foreigners bustled themselves moving from the outlying areas, or in laying up supplies. Some of the Consulate and shipping firms were working.—United Press.

WUCHANG AFIRE

Hankow, Oct. 24. A large fire had flared up in the northern-central part of Wuchang proper, at least three miles from the spot where the last bombs fell yesterday afternoon.—United Press.

BADLY BOMBED

Hankow, Oct. 24. The Liuchianiao and Kusoussu areas in Hankow suffered the most as a result of the mass air raids conducted by over 60 Japanese bombers in different groups yesterday.

Huochiapang railway station and its vicinity in Wuchang also sustained considerable damages as at least 200 bombs were rained there by the raiders. Four missiles fell at Wang-chintun.

The outskirts of the Wuhai cities were also severely bombed by the invading machines. The detonation of bombs were clearly audible in the cities.

One of the raiding planes flew low over Hankow and dropped a number of preposterous handbills.

Throughout the day, Japanese scouting planes zoomed overhead conducting extensive reconnaissance.—Central News.

NO CHANGE MADE

Hankow, Oct. 24. American and British naval spokesmen told the United Press yesterday that there would be no change made in the plans for their gunboats in response to the Japanese request for them to move 10 miles up-river, "to avoid mutually regrettable incidents."

According to present plans the U.S.S. Guern is down-river at the seven-mile creek adjacent to the

As-You-Were In Elections In France

Paris, Oct. 23. The second ballot in to-day's elections for one-third of the seats in the French Senate, reveals little change in the respective strength of the parties.

It is not expected that the results of the third ballot, which are due later to-night, will make much difference to the position.

The state of the parties after the second ballot was as follows: Republicans 16, Left Republicans 10, Independent Radicals 11, Socialist Union three, Socialists four.

A third ballot is necessary for 17 constituencies. The result of the second ballot for Guadeloupe is not yet known.—Reuter.

ADVANCE CHECKED

Hankow, Oct. 24. Japanese advances south and north of the Yangtze River on a number of points forming the outer defence of Wuhan were effectively checked by stubborn Chinese resistance yesterday.

Socoxy and Texaco installations. The U.S.S. Luzon and the British gunboats 10 off the S.A.D. Three Band with other foreign shipping lying close alongshore.—United Press.

Bloody fighting, with large casualties on both sides, raged fiercest at points southeast of Oehang, where the Japanese landed on October 23. The first Japanese landing was successfully repulsed after which the enemy landed more troops. Fighting now continues to rage with increasing ferocity.

To the north of Oehang across the Yangtze on the north bank, seventy-five kilometres east of Hankow, the group of 300 Japanese who secured a foothold at Huanggang, have not been able to extend their holdings.

Chinese forces at Huanggang offered stout resistance to the enemy landing party. The Japanese at Huanggang were further menaced by Chinese forces at Pao, thirty kilometres east of Hsiangshui, where the defenders are holding out their ground.

In southeast Honan, the Japanese admittedly have made rapid progress in their drive southward towards the Hupeh border. Crack Chinese units are being rushed to stem the enemy advance.—Central News.

JAPANESE CLAIMS

Hankow, Oct. 24. Very reliable, but unofficial Chinese sources declare that communications are still intact with Chinliu, 16 miles east of the Canton-Hankow railway, and 35 miles south of Wuchang, where the Chinese defences are still holding up the most advanced Japanese column.

The Yangtze situation is obscure, but at noon yesterday no Japanese warships had reached Twanfeng on the left bank of the river 25 miles from Hankow, or Kollan, on the right bank of the river, 25 miles below Hankow.—United Press.

37 MILES FROM HANKOW

Shanghai, Oct. 24. It is unofficially reported that Japanese forces were 37 miles by direct air line from Hankow yesterday afternoon as Sincow, at the highway junction north of Changtu Lake fell.

According to Japanese press reports, Sincow was occupied at 5 p.m., after the fall of Linshiao at 2 p.m., and thus the spearhead of the Japanese attack is 31 miles from Wangpang on the Machang-Hankow highway.

A Japanese naval spokesman declared that navy units had passed Twanfeng, and were not only 40 nautical miles from Hankow, but also 31 miles from the Canton-Hankow railway.

South China detachments, according to a communiqué from headquarters in Tokyo, are continuing to press westward in an area south of Lungmoon, while transports, carrying army units, steamed up the Pearl River, and the troops landed at Tai-chiaotow Island.

Warships and naval planes bombarded the Boca Tigris and Chuanpichiao forts.—Reuter.

QUEENS & ALHAMBRA

HONG KONG KOWLOON

AT 2.30-5.15 7.20-9.30 PM AT 2.30-5.20 7.20-9.30 PM

SHOWING TO-DAY

GARY TOOK HER FOR HIS BRIDE... BUT CLAUDETTE TOOK HIM FOR A RIDE!



Claudette COLBERT-Gary COOPER
"BLUEBEARD'S EIGHTH WIFE"
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON • DAVID NIVEN

PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY ERNST LUBITSCH A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

— WEDNESDAY —

At The QUEEN'S

"BULLDOG DRUMMOND

IN AFRICA"

John Howard - H. B. Warner

A Paramount Picture.

— TO-MORROW —

At The ALHAMBRA

"IN OLD MEXICO"

with

William Boyd - George Hayes

A Paramount Picture.

DAILY 2.30-5.20 7.20-9.30

HANKOW ROAD KOWLOON TEL: 57795

STAR

• TO-DAY ONLY •



LITTLE Miss Nobody
A FOX picture with JANE WITHERS

TO-MORROW

RKO Picture

"NIGHT SPOT"

Parkyakarkus - Allan Lane

DAILY 2.30-5.20 7.20-9.30

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Daily at 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

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SPECTACULAR CHALLENGING TIMELY

"DANTE'S INFERNO"

SPENCER TRACY • CLAUDE TRIVOT

HENRY B. WALTHALL

ALAN DINWHEAT

TO-MORROW: Edw. G. Robinson in "BULLETS or BALLOTS"

WED: Richard Dix, Dolores Del Rio, Chester Morris

in "DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND"

TUE. & WED. Also Chinese Dancing show on stage

APPEAL TO PEOPLE

General Wu Teh-chen

Rallies Kwangtung

An Undisclosed Place, Oct. 23.

An appeal to the people of Kwangtung to help the Government to continue resistance to the Japanese invaders was contained in a manifesto issued by General Wu Teh-chen, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, yesterday.

General Wu asked all people of the province to do their best to help the Government in the resistance especially in eliminating traitors and undertaking war-time service.

"Those who have guns should immediately join the self-defence corps and those who have no guns should join the army. The rich should contribute their money," he urged.

Reminding them of Japanese atrocities in North and Central China, and the hatred the Japanese have particularly for them, General Wu stated that all people of Kwangtung should swear to fight them to the bitter end.

General Wu revealed that the Kwangtung Provincial Government has been removed to an undisclosed place in accordance with instructions from the National Government and that it has mapped out a comprehensive plan for increasing its administrative efficiency to meet the military situation.

It is learned that General Wu called a meeting of the high officials of various organs under the Kwangtung Provincial Government yesterday when increase of administrative efficiency, replenishment of food supplies, promotion of reconstruction and other important war-time issues were thoroughly discussed.—Central News.

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